MOUNTAINEERING

100 years ago alpine club was formed in Munich

One hundred years have passed since 36 ardent mountain-climbers assembled in the Blaue Traube in Munich and founded the German Alpine Club. A century later the club comprises 286 branches and 232,000 members. It is one of the largest recreational clubs in the Federal Republic and the largest Alpine club in the world.

The founding of the club was a revolutionary act. Four young people — Karl Hofmann, a Munich law student, Theodor Trautwein, a bookseller from Stuttgart, Franz Senn, a clergyman and Johann Stüdl, a merchant — rebelled against the academic exclusiveness of the Austrian Alpine Club that had been founded seven years previously, claiming to be representative of German-speaking countries.

The Austrian club confined itself to scientific exploration of the Alps and literary reportage. Reports of the beauty of the Alpine valleys were then beginning to circulate, whereas the heights were still regarded as treacherous and dangerous enticing only to reckless adventurers.

The Munich club set out to introduce "these noble creations to the people." Full of idealism, the members wrote into their statutes that "the purpose of the club is to enlarge upon and and spread out knowledge of the Alps and make them more accessible to travellers."

This aim was realised — to a far greater extent than the Alpine Club, now one hundred years old, had wished.

In the 1860s young people quickly came to the fore. The popularity of Alpine climbing spread rapidly.

Sections were established in most parts of Germany. Even local Austrian clubs joined the German DAV. Peace was declared between the Austrian and German clubs in 1873, and this resulted in a sensational merger of the two.

The DAV and ÖAV formed the German and Austrian Alpine Club which expanded at a phenomenal rate in the next twenty years. In 1930, it comprised 436 branches with over 700 huts in the mountains with sleeping accommodation for 30,000 people.

The war put an end to the German-Austrian club, but the two halves were built up again in 1950. So an ÖAV again exists alongside the DAV, but relations are again very friendly.

Let us go back one hundred years. At that time the club made great efforts to facilitate travel in the Alps.

Constant advertising of the beauty of the mountain chain, however, had unpleasant side-effects, much to the dismay of the organisers. The Club's 1923 annual report complained, "Serveral film companies occupied our huts, lived there in great style, us ed up the entire winter's supply of firewood and then left without paying."

The films these companies made, however, triggered a rush to the Alps in the following years. Skiing became a popular sport. Needless to say, the Alpine club had not expected or wanted such crowsds to assail its mountains.

Old veteran mountaineers must have been horrified by the spread of tourism in the post-war years and especially the development of the higher regions for mass tourism. Significantly, the DAV statutes of 1959 say nothing about facilitating travel in the Alps.

The aim of the club was now stated as being "to promote mountain-climbing and hiking, especially for young people, and to preserve the beauty and originality of the mountains."

Cursing the spirits it had evoked, the DAV resisted the throngs of people that burst upon the Alps twice every year. The club opposed plans for new mountain lifts and railways and the provision of mountaineering and hiking reservoirs.

Although the club still maintained 270 huts containing 13,000 bunks and was still the world's largest Alpine association, it stemmed itself against the general trend and was more or less gradually edged out of the running. By arguing that the hardy tourist with rucksack and leather pants was the only kind of tourist the Club fell into disrepute as a reactionary old-fashioned organisation. The once-young Alpine club seemed in danger of growing old before its time.

The DAV is too powerful and extensive, however, to fade away and die like that. The process of fermentation that is felt in society is also noticeable in the Club.

Young people are again coming to the fore. In the branches people are calling for a new approach. The Munich headquarters is again in full swing.

Climbing courses organised by DAV schools are open to non-members. Extensive tours to Kilimanjaro, the Himalayas and the Andes are being organised.

Reforms of club life are planned. The wheels of advertising are again turning. The Club has even opened its own press service.

The slogan "live with the tourists, best of all in the DAV" is showing results. The German Alpine Club, the father of Alpinism, is being rejuvenated.

The Club must unfortunately do without a birthday present that it hoped to give itself. The nine-man team that the DAV dispatched to conquer the unscaled 26,492- foot Annapurna I in the Himalayas failed to reach its goal.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 8 June 1969)

Art centre in Rolandseck disused railway station

Rolandseck railway station, dating from imperial times and abandoned by the Bundesbahn years ago, is to be preserved as an art centre. Helmut Kohl, the Rhineland Palatinate's new Prime Minister, handed over a document at an official ceremony guaranteeing the preservation of the building.

The 2,500 guests at the ceremony were welcomed by the well-known violinist Professor Stefan Askenase who now lives in the railway building. An entertaining programme was arranged featuring international artists including Maurice Andre, Klaus Doldinger, Inge Brandenburg and Slide Hamton.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 June 1969)



The German Tribune

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Andre Gromyko's puzzling overtures to Washington

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's offer to the United States is the first clear indication that the Kremlin is aware of the possibility of a change in the international political situation.

Up till now we have lived in a two-power world, a world in which each power tries to overpower the other. This suited the Soviet Union down to the ground.

Now that the shadow of China lengthens across the political stage a three-power formation is becoming apparent and it is governed by new rules, rules the Soviet Union does not know. Concessions and arrangements in all directions become necessary.

In a three-power world the supreme goal of each power must be to prevent the formation of a coalition of the other two against itself. Coalitions of this kind inevitably form when two powers are afraid of the ambitions of the third.

The Kremlin is evidently more keenly aware than either America or Europe that in the long run the bones of contention between the United States and China will prove less significant than the friction between either of the two and the Soviet Union.

Rapprochement between Peking and Washington is the obvious answer. The main aim of Andrei Gromyko's speech to the Supreme Soviet will probably have been to nip this process in the bud.

But this still does not make clear what the Kremlin's eventual targets are. Is Moscow prepared to enter the three-power era and acknowledge the rules of the game? Or does it rather aim to forestall the birth of this era by means of preventive elimination of the Chinese rival?

Is the Kremlin, in other words, offering the United States lasting peace? Or does it merely intend to keep the Americans at bay until it has liquidated the danger on its eastern frontier?

The idea of a pre-emptive strike must be tempting for the Russians. They need not necessarily fear being dragged into a Chinese swamp as the Japanese were. They might have in mind short, sharp moves designed to reduce China's military capacity and determination for the time being at least.

The Soviet Union has already dealt blows of this kind on its Far Eastern frontiers on two occasions: against Chinese provincial governments in Sinkiang in the twenties and against the Japanese on the frontier between Mongolia and Manchuria in 1939.

In the present circumstances, however, the Soviet government will no doubt be worried les the military involvement assume unexpected proportions, and it is indeed doubtful whether the United States would remain a mere observer of military operations against China.

Presumably the Kremlin has not yet written off the possibility of a change of heart on the part of the Chinese leadership in the course of time, so it would be surprising if Moscow had already decided in detail on its policy line. But in view of the many uncertain factors in East Asia the Soviet leadership evidently considers peace and quiet on its western flank to be advisable.

The lamentable part of Mr Gromyko's offer is that notwithstanding the Soviet Union is not only not prepared to pay a price for this convenience but continues to insist on being paid one itself.

This aspect is characterised by Foreign Minister Gromyko's Delphic comments on Berlin. If they are rightly interpreted, the Soviet government is no longer prepared to go quite so far as Nikita Krushchev in 1958 but still expects the West to accept a change in the status quo that is to its disadvantage.

Mr Gromyko's chosen words on the Middle Eastern crisis, when seen against the background of the Soviet attitude throughout the years of negotations between the great powers on the Middle East, can only with difficulty be taken to amount to acknowledgement of minimum Israeli security requirements.

In Vietnam the Soviet aim remains complete withdrawal by the Americans. Soviet-American talks on strategic weapons will on no account be promoted by the proposed summit conference. Strategic arms limitations is far too complex a topic.

But in bringing up the matter Mr Gromyko must surely have intended to influence the US Senate debate on missile

Continued on page 3

You can come out now, all's clear little mice!

(Cartoon: E.M. Lang/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

IN THIS ISSUE

Non-aligned countries' dilemma

Traditions of non-aligned policy dating back to the Belgrade and Cairo conferences eight and five years ago respectively were lent a new lease of life at the recent consultative conference in Belgrade, but for the time being the old dilemma remains unsolved.

How, in view of their weakness, are the non-aligned countries to put into practice their unquestionably reasonable ideas of coexistence, equality, progress and non-violence in the conditions prevailing in a world mainly influenced by opposing blocs?

For the time being the answer is advocacy of intensified bi- and multilateral mutual contacts, the convention of a major conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries and increased activity within the United Nations.

Were the last-named to come about it would, despite the organisational structure of the UN, which does not work in favour of small and medium-sized countries, represent a significant step forwards and an increase in the political significance of the Third World.

This, however, presupposes, as difficulties encountered in discussion of whether or not the calling of a third conference of non-aligned countries is opportune show, that particularist tendencies within the ranks of non-aligned countries are overcome.

In Belgrade the attitude taken by many Arab countries in particular has made it clear how much some of them would like to exploit the idea of non-alignment as a political factor for their own political interests. In the end these attempts were fended off by means of adroit compromises and all extreme particularism was isolated. But the problem is by no means solved for good and all.

Despite well-known tendencies of this kind certain positive developments were observed at Belgrade. The extreme anti-Western stand of major non-aligned countries in the past now almost seems an infantile disorder.

Terms such as imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are still predominant but they were joined in the final communique by a formula used neither in Belgrade in 1961 nor in Cairo in 1964. The new phrase was "all other forms of foreign domination" that endanger the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other independent countries by means of power politics, pressure and military intervention.

This does not correspond in as many words to the term "hegemonism," used at the conference by the Yugoslav Foreign Minister and since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia at the very latest to characterise Soviet great power politics.

More is involved than military intervention and violation of sovereignty. Yet even so, many representatives of the non-aligned world remain strongly influenced by the Soviet Union, witness the fact that only the Congo (Kinshasa) mentioned Czechoslovakia. But apart from a few foreign policy satellites of the Soviet Union the former one-sided anti-Western attitude has been largely overcome.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 July 1969)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

Italy's governmental crisis is not entirely a domestic affair. It could have repercussions both for cooperation within the Common Market and for cohesion within the Atlantic alliance for the split in the Socialist Party and the resignation of the Rumor Cabinet to which it has given rise solely benefit right- and left-wing extremists.

The Italian Communists have long speculated on the collapse of the centre-left coalition and accordingly concentrated on making a popular front government palatable to the left wings of both the Socialists and the Christian Democrats.

The division of the Socialist Party does indeed correspond to debate among the Christian Democrats in which, as in the dramatic goings-on in the Socialists' central committee, relations with the Communists formed the focal point.

For some time leading representatives of left-wing Catholicism have advocated a "conciliary republic" to be governed jointly by Communists and Christian Democrats to begin with and then to be supported jointly by both by means of one party governing while the other is in opposition.

Indirectly the division of the Socialists, who only came together again in October 1966, is the outcome of expectations of this nature. The establishment of a two-party system, which this would of course entail, would condemn all other political groupings in Italy to insignificance.

In the circumstances it is at first glance understandable that left-wing Socialists prefer to survive in a popular front government than sink without trace in a "conciliary republic." While 78-year-old Pietro Nenni is mainly concerned to maintain Socialist unity, younger members of the party are worried about their political future.

Evidently, however, they fail to realise that the popular front at which they are aiming would split Christian Democracy and also destroy the Italian system of political parties. In the end all that would be left would be a large Communist Party that step by step would eliminate the other parties or at least bring them to heel.

The only way out of this dilemma would have been to have widened the Socialist basis in such a way as to enable Signor Nenni's supporters to assume the role of a third force. The appeal of democratic socialism to the electorate was too slight for this, though.

As a result the party gradually dissolved into its component parts: the Social Democrats, who under the leadership of President Saragat parted company from the Socialists in 1947, and the Socialists, led by Foreign Minister Nenni, who until the Hungarian uprising in 1956 advocated cooperation with the Communists and now do so again, albeit without Pietro Nenni's support.

In addition to anxiety over political survival and the continual disintegration potential of a party consisting of two entirely different wings the unscrupulous power struggle between Socialist leaders considerably hastened the division.

It is of course possible that President Saragat encouraged his supporters to break with the left-wing Socialists in order to bring about what he hoped would be clarification of the political atmosphere. It may be that the President is working for fresh elections from which he expects right-wing Christian Democrats and his own Social Democrats to emerge giants refreshed.

Opinion polls suggesting that the electorate is swinging to the right indicate that hopes of this kind are not entirely unfounded. Apparently the growing numbers of strikes and demonstrations, particularly the recent unrest in Turin, has strengthened the Italians' desire for peace and quiet too.

Yet in view of internal dissension within the Christian Democrats it is doubtful whether this change of heart would really result in a strengthening of centre parties in the event of fresh elections.

For this reason it is no longer out of the question that the government crisis in Rome may develop into a state crisis that could tempt authoritarian forces to seek a solution beyond the pale of parliamentary democracy. To gain some idea of the risks a development of this kind could involve for Europe as a whole one need only examine Italian history.

Ulrich Frank-Planitz
(CHRIST UND WELT, 11 July 1969)

Nasser's change of heart

The Soviet Zone's political successes so far in the Arab world — diplomatic relations with Iraq or South Yemen, for instance, — have been nothing to write home about. Egyptian recognition of the "German Democratic Republic" (GDR) is unquestionably a more respectable affair.

This is not to say that recognition of East Berlin does not evidently continue to be limited to the Arab world, always excepting Cambodia, and that it is there no more than a symptom of irrational Arab obsession with the Palestine conflict.

At all events this conflict has now paid gratifying dividends for East Berlin's Minister of Foreign Affairs. After much effort Otto Winzer has finally hit the jackpot on the Nile.

The calm reaction of the Federal Cabinet to this unfriendly act by the Egyptian leaders is due to the absolute zero that relations between this country and Egypt have already reached. There is very little that could worsen.

Diplomatic relations have not existed for many years and all others are declining rapidly in the direction of zero. So little can be done to make it clear that foreign attempts to lay down the law as to the state of affairs in Germany runs counter to the German people's interest in keeping the German Question open.

Neither the Premier of South Yemen nor the President of Egypt are in a position to effect any change in the German Question. They lack all the prerequisites.

Even so it would be of the greatest political interest to discover exactly what can have decided President Nasser to change his mind in the course of a single week.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 July 1969)



France's urgent need for the makings of a 'new society'

France's first nuclear submarine, the pride and joy of the nuclear force flying the tricolour, has successfully completed its first diving tests. The event was reported in all French media, whereas the French general public heard little or nothing about the Strasbourg meeting of the European Parliament, which took peace at roughly the same time.

This is no coincidence and the degree of attention paid is not unimportant. It characterises France's interests. At the onset of a new European euphoria brought into being by the departure of General de Gaulle from the political scene France's partners, particularly this country, must bear the fact in mind.

The General oriented French policies first and foremost towards political independence of other countries. Friend-

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

ship and even alliances were not to be foregone but they were not to prevent France from adapting its attitude and actions to given international political circumstances.

The policy towards European integration deriving from President Pompidou will probably be far less doctrinaire in style. It will grow more flexible, taking into account far more than in the past in negotiating the European power balance such a powerful industrial country as Italy, for instance. But France's new government will delete nothing of significance from its target of national sovereignty.

France's role as a pacemaker of European integration in the early fifties was due first and foremost to the then predominant cold war climate and also to the harmless economic potential of the Federal Republic. Military danger invariably draws nations closer together than economic competition from overseas, not to mention political common sense.

France's reversion to nation-state traditions is due not least to relative relaxation of tension in Europe. In December 1968 a major survey of French young people showed that only two per cent of those questioned see the creation of an integrated Europe as the most important problem confronting France today.

The last Presidential elections present a likewise unambiguous response. Nearly seventy per cent of voters opted for candidates who were not in the least interested in a closer political union of Europe, if for once right-wing Gaullists and Communists are taken together.

Illusions should be cast aside in good time, certainly before France is once more cast in the role of a convenient scapegoat. France's partners in the Common Market have a relatively easy time of declaring themselves European in outlook. In none of them, with the exception of the Netherlands, are nation-state traditions longstanding.

Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg are nineteenth-century states. The Federal Republic is just twenty years old and even Bismarck's Germany has yet to reach its centenary.

It is thus easier for this country to resort to new possibilities than it is for a nation that even now, though m[ostly] unconsciously, genuinely subscribes to ideas and values that developed in centuries of national exercise of power and still attaches universal validity to them. In this respect General de Gaulle was an exemplary Frenchman.

This unity of political and international consciousness, to be found to this extent virtually nowhere more than in France, makes it extremely difficult for the French to jump over their own shadows. Nationhood has for them never been a mere political fashion. Since 1945 at the latest France has been and remains unmistakeable for all to see.

For this reason its neighbours ought to be sceptical about their own wishful thinking and prevent idealistic plans for a European federal state from again falling foul of French realities.

France is not anti-European. But in modern history it has represented and influenced the Continent longer, more intensively and with more lasting effect than other European countries its ideas of Europe are bound to be more nationalistic than those of its partners.

The new French government's target is a new society. France certainly particularly needs social transformation as, unlike Britain, the Scandinavian countries and this country, has largely preserved the social structure of the nineteenth century.

Among its partners France will emerge as a far stronger *competitor*, but its historic role will *change* only slowly. Europe will for *the* foreseeable future have to reckon with France as a sovereign nation.

Klaus Arnsperger
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 July 1969)

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

An examination of pre-election voting patterns

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Graphs drawn up by public-opinion pollsters to indicate support for the various parties have shown the same tendencies before every Bundestag election so far. At the turn of the year the Social Democratic Party (SPD) was always level with the Christian Democratic and Christian Socialist Unions (CDU/CSU) who could even count on a slight lead over them. During the spring *the* curves would cross and by election *time* the SPD's curve would be dropping away, and that of the CDU/CSU climbing. Thus the election would always show the CDU/CSU comfortably clear of the SPD.

In 1968-69 the graph showed similar tendencies despite a few special factors, affecting party loyalties. These changes can be attributed first and foremost to the Grand Coalition. Sympathies for the SPD subsided in the first six months of 1968 to an all time low, when the party underwent a period of lack of confidence *in itself*, as a "powerles junior-partner" of the CDU/CSU. Many voters cast serious doubts upon the relevance of the Grand Coalition and placed the responsibility for the government's failings squarely on the shoulders of the Social Democrats.

Meanwhile the SPD has overcome this crisis, and the curve of its graph has *climbed* once again to the level of the CDU/CSU. But this happened later than in the previous legislative periods. Not until spring 1969 did the SPD equal the CDU/CSU in popularity.

Fluctuations in party sympathies have led the SPD to have great hopes of victory before every election or at least a consideralbe strenthening of their position. At many junctures overnight political developments have helped the SPD achieve equal or even greater popularity than their rivals. For example, the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961, governmental reform in 1963, and the preliminaries to forming the Grand Coalition in 1966 helped them.

But this does not give any final picture of how elections will result, since the situations arising between elections are vastly different from the factors which lead the electorate to vote one way or another. At the times when public opinion polls are held many people are determined that they will give their vote to a different party, but at the crucial moment the instinctive reaction of the voter is to remain with "his own" party. Certain sociological and psychological impulses determine this.

Why is it that despite consistent small gains the SPD has never caught the big fish? Is there really, and has there ever really been equal chances for the two big parties?

Each party's opportunities are determined by the electoral structure, that is to say the social-economic structure of the population. But how is this created? What are the relative patterns of the various popular groups?

Infas, the institute for applied social science in Bad Godesberg has produced, after intensive investigations, a study explaining sociological patterns whereby the unequal chances of the CDU/CSU and SPD are clearly shown by means of social-statistical data.

This analysis defined the various social groups, dividing them into homogeneous groups of SPD or CDU supporters, and into groups of floating voters. This left to right look at the electoral structure in resolved into four blocks of voters.

The "traditional left", is the workers, which is tied to the trade Unions (that is to say, households, in which at least one member carries a union card.) Also included here is the group of workers which, although not subscribing to any union, feels itself to be part of the working community.

At the other end of the political scale to this group on the left comes the "traditional Catholic" voter. The bulk of this group and its strongest section forms the Catholic centre.

The "traditional middle stratum" forms a third block. This conservative element is tied neither to the unions or the Catholic church, and is in no way politically influenced by either of them. Other dominant political or confessional loyalities too have no bearing on this block. The group keeps its unity thanks to the values of the traditional middle

This sort of division of the electorate only gains relevance when the strength of the various blocks, compared numerically to one another is measured. About 30 per cent of the electorate belongs to the "traditional left", about 22 per cent to the "traditional Catholics" and 20.5 per cent to the "traditional middle stratum".

Opposed to the 30 per cent of left-wingers there is a Catholic conservative block of 42.5 per cent. Ignoring the quarter of the electorate (more precisely 27.5 per cent) which falls within the group with no fixed loyalties, and which cannot be linked with any of the traditional electoral groups, the ratio in this country of left-wing groups to basically conservative groups is two to three.

Infas reported as a result of its investigations for 1965 the following percentages of support for the SPD in the different social groups:

Traditional left	60 percent
Groups without fixed loyalties	40 percent
Traditional Conservatives	20 percent
Traditional Catholics	13 percent
Average of the populace	36 percent

The largest extreme groups were the working communities allied to unions (that is to say, on the "traditional left-wing") with as many as 66 per cent of its members supporting the SPD, and at the other end of the scale the Catholic centre (that is to say "traditional Catholics") with only 11 per cent supporting the Socialists.

These large blocks of voters and their sub-groups make it clear that there are many factors affecting the balance at elections. Not only is the social situation, for instance that of the workers, decisive on its own, but there are religious influences as well as certain values given by society (for example those which are part of the consumer-orientated workers).

This is particularly so in the groups which have diverse loyalties and are affected by many influences. Fifty-two per cent of the white collar and office-workers, tied to unions had SPD sympathies. The group of workers with Catholic and union connections had 34 per cent of SPD followers. Of the working-class people who had risen to the middle-class again 34 per cent would vote SPD. And from the consumer-orientated workers (who have non working-class pretensions) only 26 per cent favoured the SPD.

The structural disadvantage from which the SPD suffers, owing to the preponderance of traditional Catholics and conservatives in the population of this country, as opposed to the traditional left-wing, leads to a decisive difference in the opportunities of the parties.

The electoral structure, which has just been outlined cannot be regarded as fixed forever, but may change as a result of political, economic or sociological developments.

Success among opponents

This is borne out by the fact, which became clear at the last elections, that both the major parties made their greatest gains in the strongholds and traditionally successful battlefields of their opponents.

At the last municipal elections in the Federal states of Hesse, the Saar and Baden-Württemberg where in the large cities the SPD expected to hold strong as usual they had substantial losses, whereas in rural areas —even in Catholic regions— they scored a few successes.

These changes are, however, not so deeply significant, that a breaking-down of borders between "black" (CDU) and "red" (SPD) should be mooted.

The electoral structure, or, to be more accurate, the political viewpoints of the elector, can not be expected to change much over a short period of time.

Such a change requires a great deal of political enlightenment, that is to say a more enlightened, better informed voting public.

Hubert Resch
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 July 1969)

Gromyko's overtures

Continued from page 1

defence against President Nixon. In other words, he wanted to make the President begin the talks weakened and without military support.

This is a shrewd move in the context of the old two-power struggle but it hardly suggests that Moscow has realised that the main prerequisite of a stable rule of three is readiness to give and take.

The West has every interest in the maintenance of stability in a three-power world. Its long-term aim must be to impose limits on Chinese ambitions with the aid of the Soviet Union and to impose limits on Soviet ambitions with the aid of China.

The main prerequisite is that the West make unequivocally clear its interest in China remaining intact. There can be no harbouring illusions as to the kind of policy the Kremlin would pursue towards the West once it had eliminated the danger on its eastern flank.

The opportunities presented by a change in the international political situation should not be overestimated. The Soviet Union will always remain the most dynamic great power. The prospects of wringing concessions from it will remain negligible.

A great deal would be gained by bringing its expansion to a halt at the point it has now reached and by inducing the Kremlin to turn a less deaf ear to demands for greater liberality in Eastern Europe.

But to extend the hand of friendship to the West while at the same calling on the West to sanction fresh Soviet gains as Andrei Gromyko has done is to offer a poor bargain.

Dieter Cycon
(DIE WELT, 14 July 1969)

CDU's election manifesto

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Christian Democrats, at a pre-election meeting in Essen on 8 July approved the manifesto for the legislative period which emphasised the following home and foreign policies.

Policy for all-German affairs: — Unequivocal refusal to recognise the German Democratic Republic and the Oder-Neisse line. Efforts to be made to ease tension between both parts of Germany and "reach an understanding with our neighbours in the East."

Policy towards Europe: — Improved integration in all spheres and extension of the European Economic Community to include all countries which wish to join; political unification of Europe.

Defence Policy: — Consolidation of NATO and equipping the Bundeswehr in such a way that it can carry out its defensive functions thoroughly. Agreement on a "maximal level of justification for defence," and efforts to achieve multilateral controlled disarmament.

Social Welfare and Economic Policy: — Extension of company law and worker participation and creation of a modern "management law" which will "unite all who are concerned in the economics into cooperative partners." In addition the CDU plans to set up employee organisations and improve methods of communicating to workers how businesses are run. The basic aims of the economy will be to secure full employment, increase prosperity and stabilise the currency.

Education Policy: — Amalgamation of technical colleges and universities into one category with possibilities for students to transfer from one institution to another. Establishment of a school organised for high-IQ children enabling them to reduce their school time by up to two years.

Research Policy: — Carefully channelled tax benefits for research and development investments, and a credit programme to speed up the exploitation of new technological ideas. "Research and educational policy are to be concentrated in one ministry."

Finally in its election manifesto the CDU renews its demands for electoral reform and supports a lowering of the voting age to 18, and 23 as a minimum age of candidature.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 July 1969)

■ POLITICS

Coalition proved better than its detractors prophesied

The fifth Bundestag of the Federal Republic is over. The second half of this legislative period was completely different from the shorter first half and from any preceding Bundestag.

The last two and a half years has seen a fundamental change in the power ratio of government and opposition. The continual claims for control made by the Bundestag against the goverment has led to a change in the atmosphere of the House which has permeated right down to personal relationships between deputies.

There had already been a Coalition committee where the Coalition commitee where the Coalition partners (at that time CDU and FDP) arranged their joint policy. But this body had little decisiveness and was unable to achieve much.

When the Grand Coalition took over this committee was replaced by the Kressbronn Group. In many cases this body too was unable to come to a decision. When it did decide something, these resolutions usually succeeded and this was due in no small part to the members of the Bundestag who sat on the committee, Dr Rainer Barzel and Richard Stücklen of the CDU and Helmut Schmidt of the SPD.

The Coalition parties had a very great influence on drafting many bills. This had rarely happened before, especially under Adenauer's administration. One of the most important points on the programme of the Coalition parties was the reform of the voting system. This failed because of the opposition of the SPD, which meant that the CDU were spared the task of applying the finishing touches to it and seeing it through the Bundestag.

It was forecast that this Coalition, commanding 90% of the votes, would be incapable of action. This has been proved to be untrue. Of course it cannot be claimed that it has attained ali its goals, but when it is considered what they have achieved the results far surpass the cautious hopes of 1966, when the Coalition was first formed.

Kurt Georg Kiesinger's cabinet took over at a time of econonic crisis, when it seemed as if things were getting steadily worse. Workers feared unemployment, the total population was depressed about what the future held in store.

The greatest success of the Coalition was the reversal of this situation. Their policies laid the foundations for a new boom period. Chief architects were the Minister for Economic Affairs, Karl Schiller and Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss.

The Economic Stabilisation Act proved the legal and political prerequisites for the necessary measures which were to give trade a shot in the arm. Another success of the Coalition was the introduction of mid-term budgets and financial planning. This meant that a long-term investment programme could be adopted.

Because of a clash between Bundestag and Bundesrat there had to be compromises made in the question of financial reform. The high hopes of many people were dashed. But even now it can be looked upon as a good beginning.

The Federal bodies and the Federal states cooperate in the building of universities, in developing regional economy as well as in improving the agricultural set-up. They also work together to protect the coastal areas.

The value-added tax, necessary because of Common Market regulations, was introduced with little economic difficulty. Regional economic difficulby. Regional economic troubles were effectively combatted with measures like the law for the adjustment and equalisation of coal prices.

The Emergency Powers Act failed to satisfy either side. The action of the Coalition meant the removal of one trieky subject which cropped up again and again. The allied right of intervention in a state of emergency was annulled as a result of the Act.

Even in the last few weeks of the legislative period it looked as if there would be no agreement between the Coalition partners in the question of a time limit in which charges of murder and genocide could be brought against the alleged offender. Here again there was a compromise. There is no time limit for charges of genocide and murder charges become invalid only after 30 years.

Penal reform was a courageous step, especially the section on political offences. The next Bundestag will be able to build on the foundations that this Bundestag has laid.

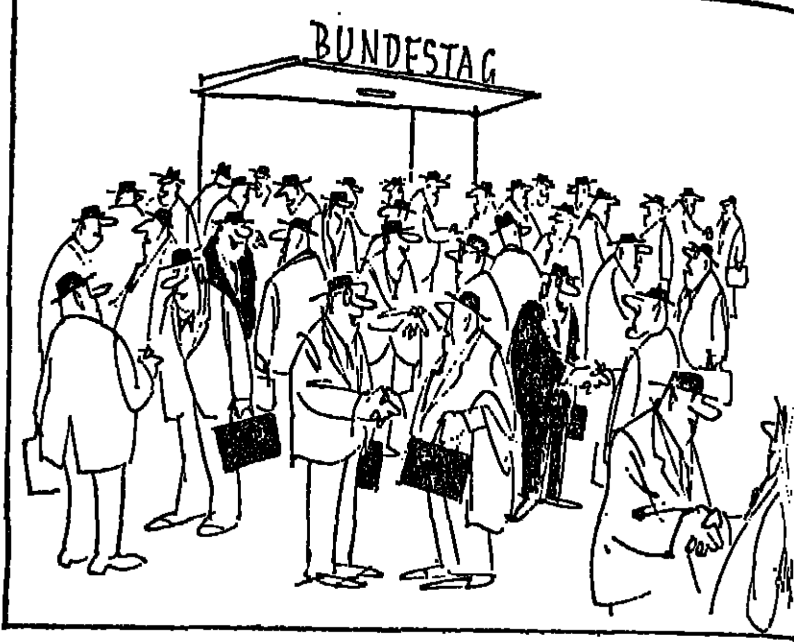
The favourable economic development was an important factor in the Grand Coalition's social legislation. The new boom was instrumental in allowing pensions to remain at their high level. One bill went through the Bundestag after years of controversy. Now workers will continue to be paid during period of sickness. This and other laws connected with workers and employment provide a good jumping-off point for a labour policy tailor-made for the present day and age.

The work rate of the Bundestag deputies has decreased in this legislative period. The ratio between deputies who make a great effort to carry out their duties and those who plough on at a leisurely pace has been estimated as 1:4.

Statistics say little to the man in the street. The number of plenary sessions rose from 198 to 248. The number of committee meetings on the other hand decreased from 3,085 to 2,655. This was for technical reasons and says nothing about the intensity of work.

The fifth Bundestag passed 436 laws compared with the 427 passed by the previous legislative session. There were also more major questions in the House – 45 as compared to 34. The number of minor questions rose from 308 to 459. There was a dramatic rise in oral as opposed to written questions from 4,786 to 10,337. And the reports of parliamentary business increased in size from 10,102 pages to 13,700. It seemed to be too much to ask that the sparsely represented FDP should take over their role of opposition party effectively. During the past two years they have grown in stature and often made their weight felt in the Bundestag. *Robert Strobel*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 July 1969)



"I wonder if we shall meet again after the elections, dear friend?"

(Cartoon: Wolf/Kieler Nachr.)

The end of the fifth Bundestag

The fifth Bundestag finished its work on 3 July, a day earlier than planned. The first session of the sixth Bundestag will be in the week ending 28 October a month after the elections.

Late in the afternoon the deputies attended a reception in the House, given by the President of the Bundestag, Kai-Uwe von Hassel. About a third of the 518 deputies will not take their seats in Bonn again. For the rest the election campaign will begin in the next few days.

In the final speech of the fifth Bundestag Kai-Uwe von Hasel announced that this legislative period lasting from autumn 1965 had seen 436 laws passed and 4,450 other bills.

Imminent changes and reforms of parliamentary work could be deduced, von Hassel said, from the increase in the public sessions of the committees together with hearings. Between 1961 and 1965 four different topics had resulted in only six hearings. In the last four years 31 topics were dealt with in 56 public sessions.

The most important aim of future parliamentary work should, in von Hassel's view, be the return to the former balance of power between government and Bundestag. This demanded a strengthening of the Bundestag. Then this country would have the best guarantees of being governed by a parliament for many years to come.

(DIE WELT, 4 July 1969)

Barzel lists future political priorities

Rainer Barzel, Chairman of CDU/CSU, has announced his p... most important priorities for the ... Bundestag.

1. Internal security. Full employment, economic growth, stability of the ..., organised finances.

2. University Law, Sickness Insurance Reform, cut-down of subsidies, an ... tive system of joint decision-making.

3. Progress towards the reunification of Germany and a united Europe.

At the same time Barzel stressed that there had been an excellent spirit of cooperation between the coalition partners. Their ability to come to a compromise was evedent even in the most tricky situations. Barzel was of the opinion that the Coalition of the two largest parties in the Federal Republic had not been a ... thing. The Bundestag had not lost any ... the government.

In spite of what he called the positive balance of the Coalition, Rainer Barzel regretted the failure of the electoral legislation. He called this the only negative point about the Grand Coalition.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 July 1969)

More praise for Grand Coalition

Social Democratic Party chairman Helmut Schmidt appeared at the last session of the present Bundestag sporting a red carnation in his buttonhole.

When his colleaugue Rainer Barzel (CDU) asked what significance the flower had, Helmut Schmidt replied that the Coalition was at an end and that the election campaigns were now beginning. The traditional colour of the SPD was to show where he stood. Though of course politicians are finding it hard to accustom themselves to the fact that they must now fight against friends of two and a half years' standing.

Helmut Schmidt mentioned this amusing episode at a press conference held recently, in whic he talked frankly about the accomplishments of the legislative period. He spoke of a second Coalition committee which had had less publicity though greater affect than the Kressbronn group. This was the Tuesday morning working breakfast, attended by Schmidt, Rainer Barzel and their seconds in command, Richard Stücklen and Alex Möller.

At these breakfasts the work of the Coalition was discussed, compromises were arranged and the committee became a policy-making organ, second only to the government committee.

Helmut Schmidt's policies and principles have not changed. He approved electoral reform even though he doesn't believe it will be put in practice.

His faith in the FDP is still complete even after the presidential elections when the FDP vote meant that Gustav Heinemann, the SPD candidate was elected. His solution is to govern with a wafer-thin majority only when the majority depends on the SPD alone.

Both SPD and CDU (as shown in the interview with Rainer Barzel) have relatively simple campaign policies. The Coalition compromises are being divided and each side wants the better share of credit. Schmidt summed up the situation as he saw it. The CDU had provided the Chancellor but most of the reforms came about through SPD guidance.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 July 1969)



■ ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS

The effects of the division of the Protestant Church in this country

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

The seal has been set on the dissolution of the German Protestant Chruch. The eight bishops of the Soviet Zone have agreed to join the "Confederation of Protestant Chruches in the German Democratic Republic".

In future there will be two Protestant churches, the Protestant Church of the Federal Republic and in the Soviet Zone the Confederation of Churches.

The name German Protestant Church is only a memory of 25 years of Protestant history in Germany. All further spiritual ties, which Ulbricht's regime is not banning, and the remains of the intricacies of the organisational structure do not detract from the fact that the German Protestant Church is no longer a unified body and does not exist therefore.

The Protestants played as big a part as anyone in the post-war reconstruction of the country. Politically they have taken a back seat. In the Soviet Zone the one-party state has forced them to be *nothing* more than a cog in the Communist machine building up a Socialist society.

Even in the Federal Republic, with its guarantee of equal opportunity, Protestant opinion has been coloured by the suspision that politically it gets a raw deal. That Protestant complaints are stifled is due less to the Protestants than to Catholicism. Since the Vatican Council it has lost its solidarity and has withdrawn from the political arena. The one church is as politically weak as the other.

Unlike the French church German Protestantism has rarely produced any political figures in the 450 years of its existence. The driving force of Luther's faith was directed inwardly to develop a person's spiritual powers and to work well with other people in the immediate neighbourhood.

The spur to greater, more worldly aims were due to outside influences. The Prussian ethos owes its birth to Calvinism and Pietism combined with Lutheran devoutness. Machiavelli was a great source of instruction about political affairs.

German Protestantism devoted as much thought to wider issues as it did to politics. All that was important was the inner unity of all those who prayed in the words of the Lutheran Bible. Otherwise they were satisfied with everything just as it was, and it was bad.

The independent Churches of the free-town of Aalen or the County of Hainault did not last for ever, it is true. But the mention of the Churches of Eutin, Schaumburg-Lippe or Anhalt still recalls for people living today the times when Germany was a patchwork of small states. In spite of the spiritual achievements of a few outstanding individuals the geopolitical straitjacket of the Protestant Churches condemned the movement to centuries of vegetation in a provincial way of thought.

The conclusive turn came in the thirties with the struggle between the Churches and its result, the German Evangelical Church. This was the first freely elected, unified Protestant body since the Reformation. It was not strong enough to rise above the political division of the country and was cramped by the Particularism it had inherited from the free Churches. But for the first time there was the possibility of unified Protestant opinion in ecclesiastical and political fields. Combines with this was the hope that the Protestant section of the community would come to assume a democratic political role.

Is all this now at an end? Is German Protestantism once more in the position it occupied for centuries, limited by its narrow horizons? The question is whether the Protestants can escape the gradual decline into provincialism.

The answer would be demoralising if the breakdown of the German Protestant Church evoked no more than expressions of regret at the loss or illusions about evasive solutions.

Too long have we been led astray by the thought that German unity was only just around the corner. Reunification seemed to be a matter of weeks away while the Church was united. The decision of the Churches in the Soviet Zone to form their own confederation has shown that this dream is unrealisable.

It will now be seen whether the will of German Protestantism to remain united will survive the end of one of the last legitimate assurances of its unity. Only when they face the painful realities of the situation will the two Churches in the Federal Republic and the Soviet Zone succeed in ridding themselves of the shackles of their common tradition with all its contradictions and doctrinal differences.

Then and then only could the two Churches become strong enough to survive. Then and only then can Protestantism contribute its inestimable gifts to the general public, and far more efficiently than the old Protestant Church was ever able to do in times gone by.

Karl-Alfred Odin

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 July 1969)

The dividing line gains strength

The barricades on the western border of the Soviet Zone are becoming more and more impenetrable.

The closely guarded work groups toil without cease on what must be the longest construction site in the Soviet Zone.

Most of the work along the 330 mile long demarcation line is being carried out at the boundary with Lower Saxony. These 'progressive' measures are being recorded by border guards of Northern Command. They reduce the chances of a refugee reaching the Federal Republic.

Minefields already stretch along 165 miles of the border. The double line of fencing is now being replaced by a ten-foot tall fence of metal. This will prove an insuperable obstacle to would-be refugees.

Intensive work is being done on most of this 'modern' frontier. Work completed so far on the section between Schnackenburg on the Elbe and Eichsfeld near Göttingen totals 50 miles already. Villages are usually divided by a wall of searchlights. The number of these has increased to 29. Sections patrolled by dogs have increased to 91. There are now 155 miles of ditches.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 July 1969)

Soviet Zone drifts towards economic isolation from the West

Recent discussions between the GDR and the Soviet Union is a further step towards the economic isolation of the Soviet Zone from the Western world.

The two delegations agreed to a broader basis to the division of labour and closer cooperation in the future in science and technology. This agreement should enable the Soviet Zone to reduce its leeway in the refining of petroleum, in chemicals, plastics production and artificial fibres and in mechanical engineering. By 1975 the GDR will have caught up other nations.

As the Soviet Union has a monopoly on atomic research in the Communist world, she has been planning and building all the nuclear reactors in the GDR for quite some time. To this extent the agreement is the logical extension of political decisions made a long time ago. Economically the agreement confirms the official line as it has stood until now.

The GDR is unlike all other Eastern European countries in as much as it wants close political ties with the Soviet Union and, closely linked with this, close economic cooperation. Accordingly the Soviet Union is the GDR's biggest customer.

Her share is now 45% and this figure is still rising.

The agreement for cooperation in economic and technological fields was described as a treaty of friendship. It has many advantages. The Soviet Union is far ahead of the GDR in many technological fields.

On the other hand it is well known that these treaties of friendship can prove expensive for the smaller country. These economic reasons have led some of the East European countries to loosen their economic ties with Moscow. Experience has taught these countries that economic and technological agreements with the West will result in a higher rate of economic progress. An added advantage is that cooperation treaties with the West do not impinge on their economic independence.

Rumania has striven hard to develop trading contacts with the West. These contacts have been made without any reduction in Rumania's independence.

Such fears are not unknown in East Berlin, but they are played down because of political considerations. The economy of the Soviet Zone is at a further disadvantage because the Ulbricht regime decided to forgo its own research and development work.

Progress was imported and only partially filled the gaps in the Soviet Zone's technical knowledge. Later it was found that there was no basis on which to develop further. This was the case particularly in the technological side of whole branches of industry which had been taken over. Equal partners profit from an exchange of economic and technological information. This equality is missing from the technological partnership between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Ulbricht's economic decisions show clearly how the Soviet Zone has become more and more isolated economically from the industrialised countries of the West, especially the Federal Republic. Yet neither the GDR nor the Soviet Union wish to close the door to the West completely. The Federal Republic is always a major contributor to the Leipzig Trade Fair and the Soviet Zone wants to turn this country away as much as the Soviet Union wants to give up technological exchanges with the West.

Examples of this are the deliveries of gas and crude oil from the Soviet Union, which are still in the discussion stage, the construction of the "Togliatti" motor by the Fiat concern and the adoption of the French system for colour television.

In order to increase the number of motor vehicles in the Soviet Zone, cars from the Togliatti works will be imported from the Soviet Union. A small number of cars registored is thought in the East as well to be an unwanted sign of technical inferiority.

The latest agreement should be seen in relation to the GDR's economic plans to become a modern industrialised nation by 1975. Science is to become a factor in production, rationalisation of production is to be increased, transport will improve, electronics is to be fostered and the system of economic information is to be perfected by means of computers.

Greatest emphasis is being placed on the development of the steel industry, engineering, refining petroleum, electrical trades, chemicals and power. By 1975 new principles of economic planning and guidance should have been developed and the new economic Socialist system will have been adopted.

In East Berlin the years between 1971 and 1975 are being looked upon as a five-year plan which will be decisive in the creation of a modern industrial state. The present seven-year plan ends in 1970.

The end of this plan in 1970 will show if the new plans – for the period between 1970 and 1975 – are the right ones.

The Soviet Zone will cling to its policy of isolation towards the Western world and, in particular, towards the Federal Republic for reasons of political dogma. These are the conclusions to be drawn from the latest economic plans.

(DIE WELT, 7 July 1969)

THINGS HEARD

43rd International Music Festival in Hamburg

The 43rd International Music Festival in Hamburg has just come to an end. No other music festival arranged by the Society for Modern Music (founded in 1922) has been plagued from the outset with threats of altercations of almost dramatic proportions.

Heinrich Strobel, 71, President of the Society for the past 13 years, gave a speech in memory of Guillaume Landré and Karl-Birger Blomdahl, who died last year. Shorly after the Festival was officially opened with the premiere of Penderecki's three-act opera *The Devils of Loudun* Heinrich Strobel handed in his resignation.

His successor is the 57-year-old Dutchman André G. Jurrès, a director of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra and the General Secretary of the International Music Council attached to UNESCO. He is also director of *Donemus*, a worthy Dutch foundation concerned with the documentation and promotion of modern music.

Swedish composer Gunnar Bucht was elected vice-president. The other members of the council are the Austrian composer Friedrich Cerha, the Czech librettist Pavel Eckstein and the Swiss composer Constatin Regamey.



The 44th International Music Festival of the International Society for Modern Music will take place in Basle between 19 and 26 June 1970. London has already applied to stage the 1971 Festival. The International Society hopes to celebrate its jubilee in Graz in 1972.

Any institution which has already been in existence for 47 years and is subject to all the changes in the development of modern music is beset with complications which it has to solve itself. These complications must necessarily increase even if the continual change does not affect the leading position of the organisation.

Heinrich Strobel has been President of the Society for a long time, perhaps too long. He is certainly one of the most courageous, energetic and worthy champions of the avant-garde. He has shown this in his capacity as head of the music department of the South-west Radio Station, as organiser of the Donaueschinger Festival and as editor of the music magazine *Melos* where he used his intelligence and the power of his words to stand up for them.

It is doubtlessly his initiative that led to the discarding of many old rules and regulations which the International Society had adopted five years after its foundation but which had lost their relevance since the Second World War. One example was the ruling that any member country which had not been represented for two years must be considered. Without fail in the third year, regardless of the fact that it may not have anything essential to contribute to modern music nor have any artistic significance.

A healthy principle of self-renovation, of overcoming archaic maxims was thus transposed into reality. In practice this leads to composers being included in the programme and being introduced to the international public even though they get little or no attention in their musically underdeveloped homeland.

The five man international jury, changed every year, compiled the programme from the works submitted by member contries. The jury was finally allowed to include its own suggestions as long as these did not exceed 25 % of the programme.

The member countries were violently opposed to this system because they felt themselves ignored, if not actually excluded. The feeling that the system was not adequately protected from bad judgments nor, worse still, from managerial influence was not the least of their worries. As they thought themselves threatened they demanded their right of democratic participation.

In the face of their grievances and the reform proposals of an international committee Strobel capitulated. His reaction was too spontaneous and too rash. If he had had any consideration for diplomacy he would have allowed his action to be debated.

This is not the place to discuss Strobel's actions last year when he stayed away from the International Music Festival at Warsaw and earned the progressive Polish musicians the scorn of their government. His later brusque behaviour would have been sufficient to force his resignation.

André Jurrès, the new President, will have no easy task if, as he said in his inaugural speech, he is determined to try to form a new policy with the help of his closest associates, rather than take the line of least resistance and dissolve the Society with no more ado.

The musical world has always been of the opinion that if there were no International Society for Modern Music, it would have to be invented, has today an extremely significant, perhaps even decisive function when compared both with the activities of commercial festivals with their programme biased forwards works which bring financial success and also with the self-deceiving eagerness and diligence shown in works which have not grown organically but have been fostered in an artificial climate and biased in a certain direction because of the attitude of the patron, however well he means.

Whatever happens, the Society must retain its neutral position so that music lovers can see what is being produced in other countries without being dependent on radio and television, neither of which gives an objective overall picture. Judgement must be based solely on artistic considerations.

The recognition of artistic quality pre-supposes that the Society can and will recognise the artistic merit in different styles and idioms. The precaution would have to be taken right away that countries that have nothing to offer the Society would not be allowed to insist on their right of participation. This difficult problem will be solved by the future course and nature of the Society.

Even bearing all these points in mind, the yield from the International Music Festival in Hamburg was modest. On the credit side were *Crystals*, a series of sensitive miniatures for chamber orchestra by the Israeli Jacob Gilboa, and Dieter Schnebel's *AMN* for 16 vocalists. *AMN* is a characteristic example of modern choral work. It takes the alienation from speech and emancipation through song, which is an important part of spreading the Word in the Protestant church, to the extreme boundaries between shouting, song and unaccented whispering. *AMN* is similar to the first part of his *German Mass* but the treatment is more economic and more impressive. Helmut Lachenmann follows in Schnebel's footsteps in *Consolation II*. In this work he keeps the semantic significance of the Old High German *Wessobrunn Prayer* which forms its base more distinct than Schnebel does. The drawback is that he was unable to give it an individual sound.

Mauricio Kagel's *Halleluja* contains snippets of church Latin intermingled with masterfully uncontrolled voices which travel the full range of the scale. Kagel succeeded in rousing both audience and the excellent chorus of the North German Radio conducted by Helmut Franz.

Also on the credit side were *Mutazioni* by the Pole Witold Szalonek – with an obstinately differential tone – and Roman Haubenstock-Ramati's *K Symphony*, an extract from his opera *America* after Kafka's unfinished novel of the same name. Like Kafka Haubenstock-Ramati descends to the mysterious depths of the threatened consciousness. Yoritsuné Matsudairas' *Portrait for two pianos and drums* remains too closely bound up to Oriental notions of time.

Bernd Alois Zimmermann's *Concerto pour violoncelle et orchestre en forme de pas en trois* was only a partial success. Because of the failure of the choreography only the macabre *tones* of the blues in the background managed to convince.

Romantic exuberance

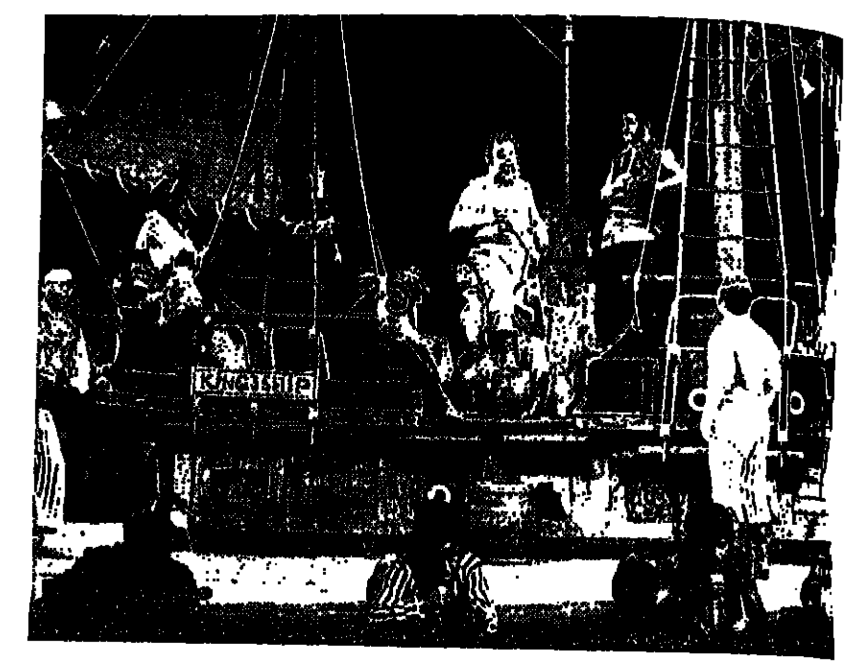
A lot of the music had pathos of Romantic exuberance. Examples are *Roman de Kapitagolei* by the Swiss Giuseppe G. Englert, *Eco* for boy soprano, mixed choir and orchestra by the Norwegian Arne Nordheim after poems by Quasimodo, Ivo Malek's *Cantate pour elle* for soprano, harp and loud-speakers and Paul Mefano's *Paraboles* after the passionate surrealistic poems of Yves Bonnefoy.

Arghyris Kounadis shows with his rhythmically free musical arrangement *Heterophonika Idiomela* that the doubts about the conventional orchestra, so often expressed by modern musicians and composers, do not rule out experiments to open up new musical possibilities and media of expression by augmenting the traditional orchestra with electronic instruments.

The quality of many of the works performed fell far short of that of the experimental music heard at the *neues werk* in Hamburg. The International Society for Modern Music will have a difficult time trying to make good this discrepancy. To justify its existence it must raise the standards of the music performed under its auspices. The only way to do this is by developing a new more active form or forms in place of the traditional concert and by examining the way it works right down to the foundations.

Heinz Joachim

(DIE WELT, 30 June 1969)



Savoy opera at Lübeck

Gilbert and Sullivan's 'The Pirates of Penzance', first performed in London in 1879, has been given its first performance in this country at Lübeck. The Savoy operas have never been given much attention in this country and for this reason Karl Vibach, manager of the Lübeck theatre, decided to put on 'Pirates'. The German libretto was prepared by Karlheinz Gutheim and the production staged by Ludwig Boders. The score underlines the humour of the action on stage. The production was well received.

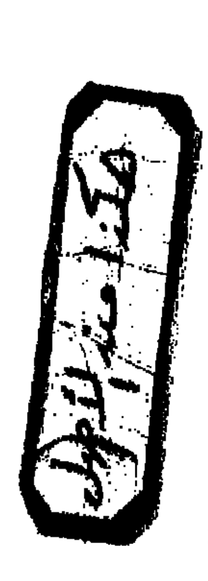
(Photo: Gert von Basse

Blacher's new opera for Berlin

Boris Blacher's opera *200,000 Thalers* is to have its premiere on 25 September 1969 during the Berlin Festival. Apart from this the Deutsche Oper of Berlin have commissioned other works.

Wolfgang Fortner was commissioned to write an opera about Mary Stuart. The Deutsche Oper is to perform the premiere of the Aribert Reimann work it has commissioned at the Schwetzinger Festival in 1971. The work will be based on Yvan Goll's *Melusine*.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 June 1969)



THINGS SEEN

Exhibition of contemporary British art at Dortmund

Contemporary British art has a good reputation. The British Council is largely responsible for many splendid and enviably effective cultural advertising campaigns staged abroad. British plastic arts of the sixties by artists such as Caro, King, Tucker and Paolozzi have achieved quick fame all over the world proportional to their originality.

British painting is another story. There is now a chance to see some British canvasses in the Museum am Ostwall in Dortmund. This exhibition, again supported by the Fine Arts Department of the British Council, will later move to the Kunstverein in Hanover and the Twentieth-Century Museum in Vienna. The programme has been selected by Anne Seymour, a young, London art expert.

Compared to the coloured objects, which the generation of British sculptors since Moore has produced and made famous, there is a general lack of freshness, power and authenticity in the paintings. This is even more apparent when compared with American painting of this decade, which, like American sculpture has had a strong and far-reaching influence on British painters.

Art-critic Lawrence Alloway has been enthusing about American art since the mid-fifties and has managed to turn the eyes of young British artists gradually from Paris towards New York. Richard Hamilton, too, the English pop-artist of the early-period pointed out the significance which mass media have for art on the American scene.

What Alloway wrote in his contribution to Lucy R. Lippard's book *Pop Art* remains totally relevant for contemporary British painting: "It is possibly as a result of the English artist's tendency to modify ideas simply, to assimilate them carefully, to tone down strong qualities and to reject final decisiveness that Pop-Art in Britain has not the same strength and firmness as in New York. Remarkably, British painters were quickly on the pop scene; but a certain timidity, a fear of being too simplistic seems to have prevented the full development of this style, however rich and manifold the manifestations of Pop-Art may be in Britain."

This latent lack of decisiveness causes a sense of confusion at the Dortmund exhibition, which has the imprecise title: "Marks on a canvas". The constant temptation is to make comparisons with American Pop-Art and "post-painterly abstraction". But it would be unjust to view the British painters as divorced from the rest of Europe. Undoubtedly British painters are making the best contributions to painting in Europe, at present.

Three painters are famous in this country; through the generally accepted Pop-Art of David Hockney and Allen Jones, and the Op-Art of Bridget Riley. Jones' orientation is more picturesque, whereas Hockney favours graphic simplification. Each offers an individual variant of New Figuration. Both of them like striking colours, but their developed aesthetic awareness allows them to sublimate this in traditional manner.

A special category is devoted to Bridget Riley. Persistently in her pictures she uses optical illusions, which with changes of form and colour-tones in similar elements of one series give a sense of spaciousness.

Her economy excels even that of Vasarely, but he used similar elements long before she did and his richness of expression is far superior to hers. Nevertheless her contributions to the Dortmund exhibition are of particular interest, since her works, which have been produced slowly, have not been seen before in the Federal Republic in such numbers.

Ten of her pictures are to be seen in Dortmund, including *Movement in Squares* which was her programme-piece in 1961, and which expressed the re-awakened interest of several young artists in many lands at this time for optical phenomena. The immaculate execution of her work, which even in this picture is astounding, has certainly played an important role in the later development of Bridget Riley.

Richard Smith has without doubt the strongest personal and artistic connections with the United States. Since 1959 he has spent more time in America than England. The shapes on his canvasses are formed with strong influences from the plastic arts. Sometimes three-dimensional blocks stand out from the surface of the picture. They possess that decisiveness, directness and coolness, which have helped American art to its leading position and through the years they have become self-reliant coloured sculptures. A good impression of this artist's development is given by the six pictures on display in Dortmund. He is one of the best representatives of New Abstract Art, yet still comparatively unknown in this country.

The picture as coloured object is one of the greatest themes of non-illustrative painting in the sixties. Smith, therefore, together with the Americans, Barnett Newman, Ellsworth Kelly and Frank Stella is of decisive significance for his young fellow-countrymen, notably John Walker and Mark Lancaster.

Walker's gigantic, but often very narrow canvasses (some are 20 feet long) repeat the inner forms of trapeziums or triangles in the larger outer form of the picture by means of equi-angularity. The acrylic colour spray-technique made it possible for him to give rich colour differentiation even to such large surfaces. The dynamic John Walker, who is still only 30 could well be the discovery of this exhibition.

On the other hand, Mark Lancaster is still far too much a prisoner of his American preceptors. His works still seem to be variations of Jo Baer's framework-paintings and Kelly's monochromatic tableaux.

Jeremy Moon seems to be more independent of Feeley, Poons and Stella, the names which have been the biggest influence on Moon's development.

Patrick Caulfield's Pop pictures point to Warhol and Lichtenstein, two of the first exponents of Pop-Art.

Three artists give less direct clues to their influences, but do not achieve anything really convincing. One is Paul Huxley who is tied to the Hard Edge style of painting by placing too few geometrical figures on his canvas. The others are John Hoyland and Bernard Cohen who are seeking a synthesis of action painting and New Abstract. Hoyland is more a large-surface painter. Cohen is inclined to be an inventive sketcher of fragmentary pictures.

In answer to the question why these painters had been chosen, when it seems obvious that the works of some of them could well have been omitted without detriment to the quality of the exhibition, and why the impressive canvasses of the Hard-Edge painter Robyn Denny, for example had been overlooked, Anne Seymour who was responsible for compiling the programme replied: " The selection was made following my own personal feelings entirely and without regard for the necessity of showing certain important styles and trends."

Wisely, each painter has been well represented with sufficient works from each one, that is to say between five and ten each.

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Certainly this exhibition does not give a complete view of all facets of contemporary painting in Great Britain. The venture was always beset by the need to make certain compromises. But 11 painters are represented in Dortmund, and they are typical examples of the situation in the British and European art world today.

The full range of capabilities of young British artists is to be seen, and visitors to the exhibition will be left in no doubt as to the pronounced artistic culture of these modern painters.

This exhibition also points clearly to the characteristics which the British artists have inherited from their American forebears, and the signature and stamps of this type of art which still looks to, and seeks its inspiration from, America, the country which still leads the international artistic scene, will be there for all to see in the Dortmund Museum.

Hans Strelow

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 July 1969)

Hubert Robert acquisition for Munich

Bavaria's Mortgage and Exchange Bank has acquired another painting by Hubert Robert for its exhibition in the Alte Pinakothek in Munich. The new acquisition is *Demolition of Houses on the Pont au Change in Paris*, measuring approximately 62 inches by 32, and painted in 1788.

The demolition of these houses and those on the Pont Notre-Dame, (whose removal had been ordered by Louis XVI for hygienic purposes and to improve traffic conditions on the bridge) were each captured in two paintings by the great French painter of landscapes and ruins, Hubert Robert.

The companion painting to the one in Munich, which was obtained from the Cailleux Gallery in Paris hangs in the Carnavalet Museum, also in Paris.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 July 1969)

Art sales at Cologne and Düsseldorf

Rhineland's Art Dealers' Association intends to hold its annual "Federal Republic Art Sales" alternately in Cologne and Düsseldorf.

The first of these art sales will take place between 1 and 9 March 1970. The programme will include art from ancient right up to modern times. All art forms will be represented and only exhibits of the highest quality will be admitted.

Avant garde and experimental art, which which has found its way on to the Cologne art market will not be included.

All galleries and art dealers, who are members of this country's Art and Antique Dealers' Association are to be invited to participate.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 28 June 1969)





Contemporary jewellery

For the third time since 1965 the jewellery museum at Pforzheim has organised an international competition. This time the theme was bracelets and bangles designed to go with modern tastes. 202 entries were submitted of which 66 came from seventeen countries, including Australia, Thailand, Poland, the Scandinavian countries and Canada. The judges looked for originality and artistic design in choosing the winners. Individuality and decorative charm avoiding purely commercial demands were also sought. The first prize of 3,000 Marks went to Wilhelm Buchert from Kiel for a bracelet of yellow gold with pearls and opals. The second prize worth 2,000 Marks was won by Friedrich Becker in Düsseldorf. His entry was made of white gold, encrusted with jewels and lapis lazuli (Picture on the right). A special commendiation and a prize of 500 Marks was awarded to Albrecht Münzmay in Mühlacker.

(Photos: Günter Meyer)

EDUCATION

Problems of the economics of education

PROGRESS REPORT AS BIRTHDAY PRESENT

Friedrich Edding celebrated his sixtieth birthday on 23 June. The Educational Research Institute of the Max Planck Society, where he is head of the department for educational economics gave him a very special birthday present.

The Institute asked educationalists, mainly from this field to take a critical retrospective view of the subject and try to find a new definition which would open up new perspectives in education *and, in particular economics of education.*

Nineteen educationalists from both home and abroad accepted invitations. Their contributions were collected by editors Klaus Hüfner and Jens Naumann into a book entitled *Progress Report on the Economics of Education* dedicated to Friedrich Edding and published by Ernst Klett.

Hellmut Becker, the director of the Institute, took it upon himself to evaluate the pioneer work done by Friedrich Edding to promote a new field of study.

Eleven years ago, while still working at the World Economics Institute in Kiel Friedrich Edding wrote a research report entitled *International Tendencies in Expenditure on Schools and Universities.* In his evaluation of Edding's contribution to education and economics Hellmut Becker writes that this publication can hardly be improved upon even today.

Why did this report have such a sensational effect? Edding selected a number of countries and compared educational expenditure per head with the gross national product. From these statistics it was seen that the countries with the highest expenditure for education and the highest growth in this expenditure were also the countries with the highest national product could be linked with the rise in educational expenditure. The conclusion can be drawn that this is a causal connection.

At the time he wrote it many people did not want to believe that. Some tried to hush up his conclusions, others became angry and a lot of mental effort was used up trying to prove that his comparative study was completely unscientific.

Sour grapes

This reaction was not merely due to the fact that the Federal Republic did not come out of the comparison too well. Depth psychology must be considered. Edding's offence against the holy cow of conformity was to bring to light a causal connection which had been suppressed in Europe for a century, and most thoroughly in Germany.

The absolute princes saw the connection between education and economy as early as the era of mercantilism when the State had control over all economic life. Because of this they decreed that their subjects should be educated. When a book has been written about the psychology of the educational system it will be known why the bourgeois age did not wish to see the connection.

Edding freely admitted that the connection between education and economy, between expenditure for education and national income was only a supposition and could not be proved conclusively.



In their contribution Bowman and Andersen point out that even today this evidence is not conclusive. The fact that education brings more money is disproved by Husen's study of the salaries *earned later in life by school-leavers in* Malmö. This study ought to be remembered when politicians blandly announce that equal opportunities in education will lead eventually to equality.

Bowman and Andersen also refer to the less convincing study by Denison who says that the income level of Europeans in 1960 was the same as the 1925 figure in North America in spite of the comparatively higher educational standard of the wage-earners involved.

Two things in this report should be queried. Differing educational standards could have varying relevance when applied to income. It should also be seen if the relevance of education for people's incomes is linked with the rising numbers of educated and the rising level of their education. Finally we must bear in mind that it is only with the intrusion of science and scientific method into all spheres of like in this century, particularly in the second half, that education has become an increasingly more important factor.

In his introduction dealing with Friedrich Edding's influence and the development of economics of education and science, Hellmut Becker writes that educational research can begin as a call into the wilderness but can then be put to more practical purposes.

That does not only mean that research is called for when the necessary decisions are deliberately delayed. The skilled economists who entered the field of economics of education after Edding must have seen how quickly the same people who were indignant about the way in which two seemingly different concepts – education and economics – were linked changed their way of thinking when they saw that they could use the results of the research to their own ends.

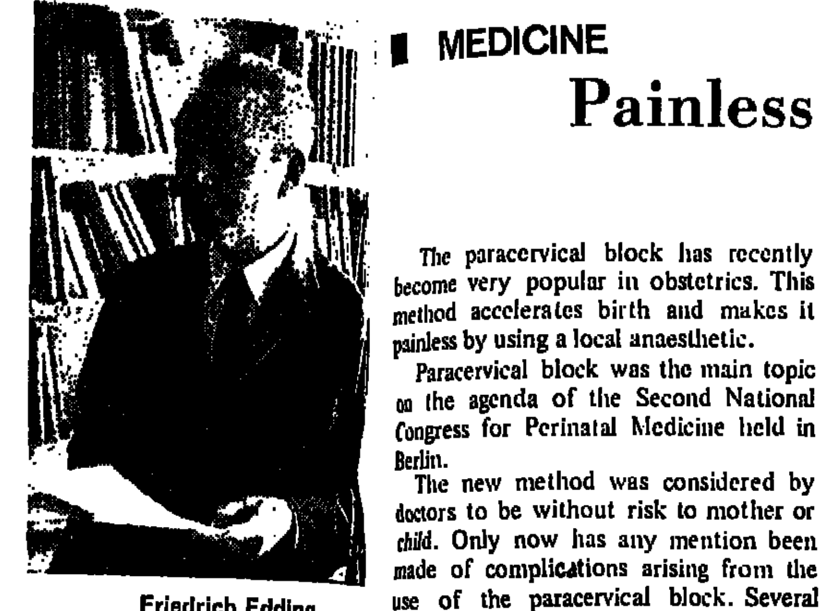
It is no coincidence that the champions of an elitist educational system demand detailed estimates of the number of people that the researchers expect will be required in jobs which demand differing educational qualifications. They expect that these forecasts will be good ammunition for them as then they could limit the standard of education reached by the lower classes by pointing out the laws of economics.

Carl Christian von Weizsäcker shows in his contribution what a hopeless task it is to work out the demands of man-power in a dynamic society. He shows how many variables must be borne in mind when it is considered that people of differing educational levels can be replaced as regards both number and quality and that the labour structure is in a constant state of flux because of the increase in mechanisation which itself is dependent on the availability of invested capital.

Weizsäcker's thesis that the labour requirements of what he describes as meta-production (that is the attempt to improve production procedure) will increase more quickly than the labour requirements of genuine producing industries and that the average level of education demanded by meta-production is higher than that of the producing industries poses educational economists unquestionably important problems which it should be possible to solve.

In his readable contribution entitled Is Socio-economic Educational Research at a dead-end?, Burkart Lutz speaks of a crisis in his subject. This crisis can be overcome only if a timetable for research is adopted as soon as possible. The timetable would determine temporal priorities by deciding what initial results and attainments are necessary for the next stage. He states at the end that the educational system must be treated as part of the process which develops society and as such it is an essential factor.

It does not need a prophet to forecast that educational science would meet with violent opposition if it pursued this course. As long as there are privileges in a society the privileged are intent on keeping essential factors of development, under the surface as much as possible and education according to Burkhart Lutz is a spur to development.



Friedrich Edding
(Photo: ...)

Friedrich Edding always placed great value on letting the general public see theories. For the last ten years he has written many critical works of a stimulating and often challenging nature. He would hope that the book compiled in his honour would help spread the theories contained in the articles of foreign educationalists to a larger group of people interested in the subject, especially as most of the foreign contributors appear for the first time in translation. The editors' preface tries to aid the spread of knowledge which Edding advocates by summarising the articles that the book contains, though not with complete success. In spite of this it is well worth ploughing one's way through the volume.

(Handelsblatt, 30 June 1969)



MEDICINE

Painless childbirth is not entirely without its risks

The paracervical block has recently become very popular in obstetrics. This method accelerates birth and makes it painless by using a local anaesthetic.

Paracervical block was the main topic on the agenda of the Second National Congress for Perinatal Medicine held in Berlin.

The new method was considered by doctors to be without risk to mother or child. Only now has any mention been made of complications arising from the use of the paracervical block. Several medical men are now concerned with this problem.

Professor Thiery of Geneva and K. Teramo were two of the many specialists attending the Congress who voiced their serious misgivings at the new method.

One bone of contention was the repeated use of painkilling injections during birth. This could lead to complications, the doctors claimed. There had already been cases where babies were born with retarded heart-beats, with respiratory troubles and over-oxygenisation of the blood. Some deaths had also been reported.

The experiences with the paracervical block throws light on the risks involved in administrating drugs and medicaments in the later stages of pregnancy. In a speeck from the platform Dr D. von Kobyletzki of Mannheim urged utmost care when prescribing the strength of the dosage and the number of times it should be given. The greater caution shown by doctors and expectant mothers since the thalidomide tragedy when it comes to prescribing drugs to be taken in the first stages of pregnancy should, in Dr Kobyletzki's opinion, be shown throughout the whole period of pregnancy.

According to him the greatest danger for the child is in those cases when the mother has had drugs immediately before the birth. This usually means that the child is unable to reject any more hormones by transferring them to its mother. Because of this the newly born child is left to its own devises – as yet scarcely developed – to decompose and reject the drugs. The substances remain in the blood longer than usual and can easily cause damage. Both unborn and newly-born children react with such sensitivity to drugs because the brain is still so underdeveloped physically that the drugs have no difficulty in entering into the central nervous system.

Professor K. Semm of Munich outlined the first details of a treatment which should be a great boon to obstetricians. Many pregnant women suffer from a deficiency of the placenta. This spongy, vascular organ does not then fulfil its complete function or else it fails altogether, resulting in the mother losing the child or in complications such as malformation of the child. Until now gynaecologists have been largely powerless when faced with this deficiency of the placenta because they have not been able to recognise it early enough.

Now there is a possibility of diagnosing weaknesses of the placenta as early as the third week of the pregnancy and certainly no later than the fifth week.

Professor Semm announced that the deficiency was due to the retrogression of serumoxytozinase, an enzyme typical for conditions of pregnancy. He considers it to be technically easy to test the existence of serumoxytozinase in the expectant mother's bloodstream and believes that the method will soon be of greater importance in the pre-natal clinic.

The conference was attended by more than 800 gynaecologists, obstetricians, child specialists and doctors in closely related disciplines from 18 countries.

The conference closed with the award of the 'Maternity' Prize of the National Association for Perinatal Medicine, donated by industry. The award, a bronze sculpture and a cash gift of 3000 Marks, was given to Dr Konrad Hammacher of Düsseldorf for the development of an instrument to register a baby's heartbeat during the pregnancy right up to the birth. From now on the prize will be awarded annually.

(DIE WELT, 2 July 1969)

Incidence of sclerosis increases

At the main assembly of the National Multiple Sclerosis Association in Frankfurt Professor Robert-Charles Behrend of the University of Hamburg reported on the growing number of illnesses involving multiple sclerosis.

The frequency of multiple sclerosis is twice as high in the south of the Federal Republic than in the north. Professor Behrend compared the incidence rate in Hamburg (56 sufferers for every 100,000 inhabitants) with that of Cologne (74) and Basle, just south of the border in Switzerland (105). As yet there have been no studies into the reasons for this geographical increase. There are about 50,000 sufferers from multiple sclerosis in the Federal Republic.

Professor Behrend stressed that one of the main tasks for a doctor treating this sort of patient was to overcome the psychological and sociological problems which sufferers of this ailment often have. There were hardly any other examples of sicknesses where the patient feels such dependence on his environment and in particular on his doctor.

Professor Behrend demanded an increase in basic research into this ailment. This, he said, was important; multiple sclerosis affected the central nervous system, but the causes of it were not yet known.

Last year the 7,000-strong National Association helped in the building of three specialist clinics.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 29 June 1969)

Old at 45 – so youth thinks

"We deal with this sort of case all day long in the clinic and in the ambulance." This was the comment of Professor Walter Schulte, a psychiatrist and lecturer from Tübingen. The case he mentioned is normally a man firmly established in his position but faced with the fact that neither age nor rank nor fortune will protect him from being put on trial by the essentially younger world with a harshness that makes him feel quite sick.

These illnesses are not the privileged domain of lectures and professors. At the third congress of the National Association of Gerontologists in Nuremberg Professor Schulte stated that the universities were only an experimental field for these clashes.

Today these problems appear more and more frequently in the domesticity of bourgeois society which has until now given the impression of being firmly established and secure. Psychiatrists have begun to look into the question of how the present crisis can be combatted.

Professor Schulte denied that the cure was resignation. Just as ineffective was a bitter retreat from life and an insistence on the rights which the man thinks he has earned.

Old people today are forced to look at their reflections in a mirror until it becomes almost unbearable. The best thing that old people can do is bravely stare back at it. Schulte, himself a wiry man with snow-white hair, said that the more an old person prepared himself for death in these critical years, the more confident he became.

An old man who is bitter at the way he thinks the world has treated him can attain the rare virtue of gay abandon if he stops relating everything he sees around him to himself and his own situation.

Why does an old man become sick like this? All his life his position has been unassailable and he has been bolstered by his family, colleagues and environment. Care was taken that no conflict would come into his life. Now his sons and heirs demand his withdrawal from life. The rebelliousness of youth brings him into the picture with a jerk. He recognises what he did not notice when he thought himself indispensable and irreplaceable – biological decay has set in. Suddenly he notices his tiredness, his lack of refreshing sleep and his growing loneliness.

This trend continues. In what Schulte calls a condition of incomparable stress, he finds that his circulation and organs which once functioned as they should have now become troublesome. This is a consequence of a growing state of tension which causes a premature stiffening of the organs.

This state of increased tension results mainly from a feeling of being misunderstood which leads to an attempt to gain supposed justice by force and oppression. This sets in motion a circulus vitiousus, a vicious circle which can end in a fatal circulatory disease.

It is not known exactly what age is considered to be old. Professor Hans Thome of Bonn said that psychologists can conclude from their tests that youth of today thinks that a man of 45 is already old. Here is the paradox. This view belongs to the generation of our great-grandparents when anyone in his middle forties must have attained his aim in life.

The more expectation a man has of growing old, the less he wants to be old. This is staggering especially as there has been a rise in the number of people aged 65 and over. Professor Thome stated that the majority of people never think of living in an old-folk's home. Many factors are responsible for this. Not the least important reason is that a person who enters an old-folk's home is admitting that he is old. And who wants to admit that morning, noon and night?

(Münchner Merkur, 1 July 1969)

Noise as a menace to Man

Can human beings get used to constant loud noise or noise which is frequently repeated, without suffering any sort of damage?

This question was studied by the Noise Research Commitee of the National Research Association. Inquiries for an exhaustive study of noise made by aircraft are now at an end. The results will be ready in two years time and should provide valuable scientific information needed for future legislative action in this field.

The inquiries produced four million items of information from the medical profession alone. Answers from psychologists, acoustic experts and sociologists were just as comprehensive.

The first study in Hamburg in 1966 was mainly to develop suitable methods of enquiry. Physical reactions were measured by expensive electronic instruments. Sociologists and psychologists worked using the latest investigation methods and ingeniously constructed questionnaires.

In the last few months Munich airport has been the focal point of the study. Acoustic tests have produced invaluable results about aeroplane noise.

A thousand people from residential areas of Munich were chosen at random. They were asked to have in their homes automatic measuring instruments to register the frequency and intensity of noise.

Apart from age and sex the sociologists recorded other details about the random sample. They collected information about the social and economic status of the guinea-pig, the level of education reached, the attitude to air traffic and the resultant noise, the evaluation of whether or not it was dangerous to health, as well as questions of attitude to life and fear of illness.

It is supposed that these factors influence reactions towards issues such as noise. In a laboratory experiment it was noticed that one reaction to noise was an increase in blood-pressure. This means that the noise made by aircraft can be a danger to sufferers of one of he most frequent human ailments, high blood-pressure.

The experiments in Hamburg were made purely with women. When they were tested to see the results on their blood-pressure it was seen that they were protected against high increases in blood-pressure by hormone reaction.

The study in Munich included males and was extended to investigate the effects on diseases of the heart, circulation, secretion glands and defence mechanisms. There were also studies made on the reactions of a vegetative nervous system. All the results will appear in a comprehensive publication.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 July 1969)

THE ECONOMY

The hangover from the boom

NO THOUGHT TO LONG-TERM EFFECTS

"Measured expansion" was the slogan that started it. The severest economic overheating that the Federal Republic has ever known is the outcome. Artificially created markets for unnecessary products, delivery dates of as much as two years' delay, refusals to accept orders, the labour market of foreign workers, relentless anti-advertising, this is the present situation. Although industry has thrown all possible reserves of man power and machinery into the effort to keep production at its peak, in-coming orders are still 20 per cent too high.

Many leading politicians, economists and journalists, blind to the realities, still think it is possible that prices can be maintained at a steady level despite this basic disturbance of the equilibrium of supply and demand in this country's economy.

The Chairman of the Christian Democrats in North-Rhine Westphalia in a recent telegram to Chancellor Kiesinger complained of the "irresponsible speeches of Federal Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller" about increased prices, which in his opinion were unavoidable following the decision not to revalue the Mark. People like this who refuse to accept the facts must have their heads in the clouds.

Economic reports so far this year show average price increases of six or seven per cent on average, although these increases have not necesarily been passed on to the consumer yet. A sharper rise in prices is expected this autumn. The brakes are off for the next inflation. The decision not to revalue means an immediate acceptance of imported inflation. Fiery polemics from those with vested interests, who would like to deny this axiom do not alter the facts.

The second half of this year will bring with it a hastily spreading inflationary infection via foreign trade because of the lack of any effective extra-economic protection by means of currency exchange control. A wave of investment without equal in conjunction with a wave of rising prices and increased salaries will form a tidal wave threatening to swamp the economy.

"There is no question of inflation, in the sense of an explosive rise in prices," stated Professor Karl Schiller, There is, however little comfort to be gained from the knowledge that "explosive inflation" will not occur "immediately". Depreciation in the value of money of up to ten per cent will be a high price to pay for the boom, which a Hamburg weekly newspaper recently exhorted its readership to enjoy without worry, much to their astonishment.

Budgeting, of course, means in its original sense making adequate provision for the future. In practice, however, there are manifestations of short-sightedness, which are a constant source of bewilderment. The dependence of this country's economy on export and therefore on trends in the international economy has grown substantially in the last two years owing to the growth in the export market.

In the first four months of this year the Federal Republic exported 21 per cent more than in the same period last year, although January to April 1968 was the time of an extraordinary export boom. The latest figures show that in May this year exports were 20 per cent up on May 1968.

We must no longer overlook the fact that the biggest impetus for the economic boom of the past two years, which pulled this country out of the abyss, came from following in the wake of export customers who were beset by inflation. This wake, at first so beneficial, is now producing a dangerous under-tow, threatening to pull this country down.

Employment is jeopardised to the greatest extent. In this lies the greatest difference between the present situation and the last economic slump in the years 1966-1967. Then the expansive trends in international commerce counteracted the simultaneous drop in this country's trade. If the climax of the economic boom is reached next year, then this country will watch almost alone as the international trade figures show a general slump.

The Federal Republic has made no use of the arsenal of weapons which can be used nowadays to fight fluctuation, stabilise the economy, and damp down the effects of a boom, which is threatening to get out of control The ideal moment for revaluing the Mark came and went a year ago, and the Bank of Issue was robbed of the chance to take measures according to the situation. Now this country is being tossed like a ball between uncontrolled and immeasurable currency and capital movements.

Thoughts have been directed for too long in this country to the beneficial delights of a thriving economy. The long-term effects of this boom, and the eventual damage which it can do to the stability of the country's finances have been forgotten for too long amid jubilation.

Professor Ludwig Erhard, himself admitted, at a recent meeting of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Socialist Union in Bonn to discuss economic affairs, that probably no correction would be made to the currency exchange at least until the elections in September. But even on this score nothing is certain.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 July 1969)

No short-cuts to solve agriculture's problems

Agricultural problems cannot be solved cheaply and by using short-term measures, according to Federal Economic Affairs Minister, Professor Karl Schiller, speaking at a recent meeting of the South Baden youth group in Ihringen (near Freiburg). In the long run an increase of between 70 and 80 per cent in prices would be necessary for farmers to eliminate the difference in income between agricultural workers and other branches of industry. At present, farm workers are receiving about one third less. Such an increase was inevitable and would raise income levels within agriculture, he continued.

Karl Schiller opposes an isolated framework of political measures for agriculture and other economic spheres, which would lead to wastage of money and energy. He outlined a progressive structural policy as an essential force for safeguarding agriculture, which will continue to have a valuable future.

His plan to create 20,000 professional and industrial jobs in rural areas will mean an effective cure for the problems of these areas. This figure will be surpassed this year without doubt.

At the same time the infrastructure of these regions must be improved by building new schools, hospitals, transport facilities and other institutions. The essential factor was to level out the differences between town and rural areas by using the measures developing a general economic policy.

The Economic Affairs Minister criticised the Mansholt Plan which aimed dogmatically at "gigantic industries" and neglected other principles of general economic policy, such as increasing settlement of industrial communities in rural areas. Karl Schiller rejected as well the slogan: - "If you want to stay a farmer, stay a farmer."

The farmer, who wishes to remain on the land must be told what conditions are necessary for him to do so.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 30 June 1969)

Volunteers abroad

One hundred and four volunteer helpers from the Development Aid Service (DED) recently left for two years stay in 20 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Official figures now show that 1,134 volunteers are serving abroad through DED.

Up till 30 April this year 1,079 young male and female volunteers had returned to this country after two years stay abroad.

Of the 104 new volunteers 73 are young men and 31 women.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 July 1969)

Eurodollar's value

Is the Eurodollar market in a crisis? This fear has been expressed often in recent times as figures of 12 and 13 per cent hit the headlines. Yet there is no question of a crisis. The opposite is true. The rise in interest rates is indeed a convincing proof that the Eurodollar market is functioning well. It is doing its job as connecting link between national currency markets.

Mistrust which was once expressed against the Eurodollar market has long since faded away. Nowadays it is used as an instrument for levelling the international exchange of cash by cooperating banks of issue, even the Bank for International Settlements in Basle.

This market arose from necessity in the early fifties. It was nurtured by dollar deposits from American banks investing in Europe, and receiving higher interest rates for their deposits in an old continent starved of capital, than they would get in the New World. It was predicted that the market would be starved if ever the American balance of payments deficit sank.

Actual developments, however, have been quite different, whereas American balance of payments deficits between 1964 and 1968 tended to be cut (except in 1967) the Eurodollar maket continued to expand. The increase is estimated by the Bank for International Settlements at 16,000 million dollars, up to 25,000 million. And for a long time the Americans have not been the greatest contributors to this market.

In 1967-1968 only 20 per cent approximately of all new contributions to the market came from America, and about 55 per cent came from Eurpean banks and businesses, including American establishments in Europe. On the other hand, among the largest borrowers from the market are American banks and American establishments in other countries. They borrowed about 55 per cent of all Eurodollar credit, last year, whereas European banks and businesses cut their requirements to about 20 per cent.

This striking change in supply and demand on the market is largely a result of restrictive credit policy in America, which is also the reason for the exorbitant rise in interest rates lately.

This shows an interesting aspect of the Eurodollar market, which Robert Shom, member of the board of the Commerzbank called the first free international finance market since the abolition of the gold-standard, when speaking at the American Bankers Association's conference on currency in Copenhagen. Interest rates for currency exchange at an international level have again reached a significant standard. They have such control over the international stream of money and capital that the effectiveness of policies of currency banks can be impaired.

The yielding of the Americans, who are forced to react to credit restrictions in their own country is a good example of this.

A further example is the way the rise in credit charges caused by the USA has spilled over on to the Federal Republic.

The fact that this development fits perfectly into the plans of the Bundesbank anyway, is coincidental and irrelevant to the matter under consideration.

The growth of the Eurodollar market reflects the growing entanglement of international financial affairs. The consequence of this is that Federal Republic banks which are active in foreign trade are also seeking support from this market. Together with colleagues in foreign banks, all three of the giant banks in this country have set up special institutes abroad, which are concerned mainly with moderate and long-term business ventures, and use for these purposes the financial resources of the Eurodollar market.

Instead of beginning by establishing institutions abroad the giant banks in the Federal Republic have taken the opposite line of approach.

The Eurodollar market is among the pioneers of this development in one of the most interesting chapters of our giant banks' post-war history, which began with the change-over to currency convertability.

Claus Dertinger

(DIE WELT, 27 June 1969)



INDUSTRY

Revolutionary development in storage methods



A wholesaler's or manufacturing company's warehouse — this usually conjures up a picture of row upon row of shelves about six to ten feet high in a rather gloomy large shed. This image is completed by a group of warehouse superintendents and their assistants wearing identical grey jackets and armed with pencil and note-pad, who spend the day walking along the rows trying to find the nut which fits their customer's bolt!

Fifty or sixty years ago this may well have been the case. But nowadays the warehouse is one of the most important component parts in the machinery of any large firm. Well-organised, it can be a most economic proposition; badly organised, it can be a voracious swallower of company funds.

Robert Bosch Limited, a Stuttgart firm, a few days ago invited journalists from Holland, Switzerland, Austria, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic to see a modern warehouse in practice.

Hans Peter Sinz, a qualified engineer from Bayer at Leverkusen said in his introductory address that even five or six years ago nobody would have dreamt that warehouse organisation would be taken so seriously. If anyone had maintained that automation and warehouse organisation would go hand in hand, he would have been regarded as a utopian idealist.

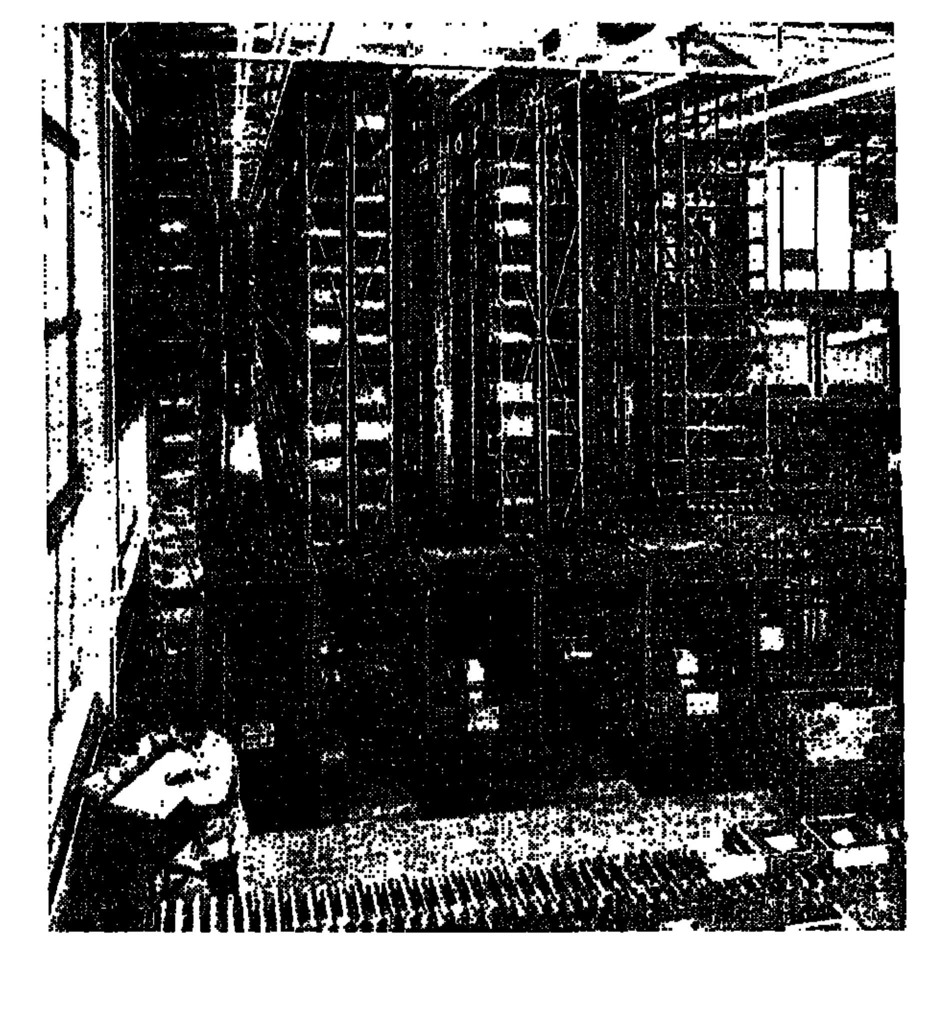
Why are these two closely connected subjects so much in the thoughts of today's business managers? Is it that our predecessors overlooked a most important part of industrial organisation? Is it that modern industrialists, ever watchful for new techniques, have taken a subject of subsidiary importance and magnified it out of all proportion? Or is the real truth that the role of the warehouse has taken on a completely new industrial and economic importance in modern business, and deserves to be given much more consideration than in the past?

Industrialists of two generations ago certainly did not overlook the value of the warehouse. Indeed, whenever a fault in warehouse organisation was having a direct adverse effect on the running of the business, they were quick to step in and find a solution — consider for example progress in the use of silos and tanks.

Current mechanisation and automation in the production of consumer goods is spreading rapidly in proportion to labour force and room available on the factory floor. This makes new demands on the availability of goods in stock and on transport and distribution systems. For example a plant was built for the production of 400 tons per day of a liquid product. The produce was to be stored in drums with a capacity of 200 litres, so that in each shift 2,000 drums had to be filled.

For filling and labelling the drums simple filling stations were all that needed to be built; for transportation and storing of the containers simple one-storey buildings and fork-lift trucks sufficed. Filling and labelling required four men, transport and storage gave employment to two men.

Storage area of 1,000 square yards for empty drums, and 2,500 square yards for full ones was within reasonable limits. As a result of an improvement in production methods the daily output was increased threefold. A new machine for filling and labelling was installed, so that instead of needing four men to fill 400 tons of the fluid per day, only one was needed to fill as much as 1,200 tons.



Automatic storage facilities at Robert Bosch. One person can control the equipment which stacks goods in bays that reach to the top of the warehouse. Inexpensive but flexible storing facilities have become a vital aspect of commerce and industry.

(Photo: Bosch/Pressebild)

If the systems for transport and storage at present in use had been kept the personnel would have had to be increased from two to seven men, and a storage area of 10,000 square yards would have replaced the present 3,500. Thus, all the benfits of the new production methods would have evaporated.

A rationalisation programme for the storage and transport system was obviously necessary to keep the staff down to two.

This example clearly shows that continuing mechanisation and automation in the sphere of production must be accompanied by similar streamlining in storage and transport systems.

Importance of warehousing grows

The modern warehouse is no longer of secondary concern, but of prime importance, and should be given at least as much attention as the factory floor.

This new attitude to warehouses means that mechanisation is to safeguard programmes of rationalisation, and rising production is not to become a burden rather than a boon, simply because goods cannot be stored and transported satisfactorily. Automation should help to cut the number of personnel doing unproductive jobs in the warehouse as well as on the production lines. New organisation is necessary to control miscellaneous stocks and assure a higher standard of service.

Also modern methods should serve to keep the working of the warehouse in clear view so that all expenses incurred can easily be accounted for.

Robert Bosch Limited is now offering to industry and wholesale traders electronically operated "skyscraper" warehouses (Hochraumlager) in which less than three minutes are needed to obtain the required articles, however great the amount of miscellaneous stock in store may be. The machinery is operated by a system of punch-cards.

This means that the days are gone, when a man would trot along between rows of shelves with a step-ladder, with which he would climb up five or six feet and, with a little bit of luck, find the required article.

What has so far been achieved in this field represents only the solution to individual needs. For those concerned, planners and users alike, there is large scope for great achievements, as a result of close cooperation.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 1 July 1969)

■ SCIENCE

Research work done today produces the technical developments of tomorrow

With 211,000 staff Siemens are by far the largest private employers in this country and Berlin remains the firm's major production centre, though in recent years Munich has developed into the centre of Siemens research and administration, together with the special production facilities that go with this function. As in Berlin, Siemens are the largest single employers in Munich, providing *work for roughly 40,000 people in the* Bavarian capital.

More than 20,000 work in telecommunications, from development and project management to manufacture and marketing, but the hub of the whole is the central laboratory, housed in an impressive skyscraper. Housing more than 3,000 physicists, engineers and designers it is the largest specialised laboratory of its kind in Europe. The work in progress in the 250 laboratories has to be seen to be believed.

Today's research is tomorrow's technology. With this in mind Siemens have invested more than 4,000 million Marks in R & D over the last ten years, more than 600 million Marks last year alone. The results are impressive.

By virtue of their experience Siemens now have roughly 20,000 patents of their own on the books and they provide a valuable basis for exchange agreements with other leading firms, RCA in computer technology, for instance. But the balance is by far in Siemens' favour. The firm earns more than five times as much in licence fees as it pays out.

The telecommunications targets set the Munich laboratories make sound sense. They include higher speed and more operative intelligence on the part of transmission equipment and in data processing. Telecommunications must also be

Telegraf

spread and made less expensive. The latest in electronic devices, such as integrated semiconductor circuits, are used.

This country is far behind Sweden and *the United States in, for instance, the* number of telephones in relation to the population as a whole, but the number is swiftly on the increase and the more telephones there are, the more calls are made. The old cables are no longer adequate, as can be seen on any day of the week in Berlin, where Post Office engineers are continually having to lay new ones.

The latest cables are far more efficient than their predecessors and take up far less room. New coaxial paired cables contain up to 10,000 circuits. Orders have already been placed by Sweden. In this country the heavily overburdened lines between Frankfurt and the Ruhr, along the Rhine, will probably be the next to be due for renewal.

The latest in hollow cables, capable of handling up to 100,000 lines at once, are an even more epoch-making proposition.

New exchanges are also needed. They too are growing increasingly more efficient, work largely automatically and occupy less and less space. A modern exchange *the size of an office desk* does the job of what would used to have been an entire hall full of equipment manned by a large number of operators.

In radio engineering printed circuits are now the rule rather than the exception. They cut out yards of wire and any number of solder points, all likely candidates for having caused the fault in a circuit.

The second generation of printed circuits uses, by means of a large number of holes in the plastic plates, not only the front but also the back of what can be minute tabs and the third generation goes even further, superimposing several circuits on a single plate, insulated from one another by thin layers of paint.

With the degree of precision called for, of course, conventional copper galvanisation is no longer adequate. These complex multi-layer circuits are coated with silver and often with gold, even, to protect them from all forms of oxydation.

Telecommunications electronics also benefit from satellite research. So far progress has been limited to spin-off from American research but of late the electronics industry in this country has made major contributions of its own, Siemens, of course, leading the field.

Smaller and smaller transistors using a minimum of electric power make it possible for satellites and space capsules to transmit their observations back to Earth, not to mention the inconceivable mechanics of precision remote control of the orbit and re-entry of space capsules from the control headquarters at Houston, Texas.

The uses to which lasers can be put have far from been exhausted. A laser is a source of light the rays of which are bundled into a *pinpoint of light the rays* of which are bundled into a pinpoint of inconceivable energy

For practical purposes Siemens engineers have already developed a device that has proved its worth in the Swiss watch industry. In precision chronometers minute holes must be bored in the jewels. Laser rays are used to bore holes

Modern cables are called upon to carry heavy burdens such as a coaxial cable that is able to handle 13,700 long-distance connections simultaneously. It is also adapted for television programmes. 13,700 long-distance lines equal one television channel. (Photo: Siemens)

with a diameter of a few thousandths of a millimetre in diamonds or hard stones and have proved more than a substitute for far coarser drills.

The layman can hardly follow the explanation unless tangible results are used to illustrate the theory, but research scientists and engineers are unassuming men and women. They also know how many protracted and useless tests preceded a breakthrough.

By way of consolation *they* have worked out a number of rules of thumb such as "all constants are variable" and "in all experiments *the* most frequent source of error *is the* factor that was previously *felt* to most certain." The research staff have learnt a rule that is just as valid in everyday life. Learn from your own mistakes and the future is yours.

(Telegraf, 29 June 1969)

Importance of human element in age of increased technology

When a pilot came in to land he used to have to keep an eye not only on the runway but also on a number of instruments. Nowadays technology makes the job easier by substituting a single landing panel for the various instruments and projecting the readings into the pilot's field of vision.

He can both keep an eye on the runway and check the integrated landing panel at a glance and so concentrate better on the task in hand. Experiments are now in progress in England to convert this principle for use in motor vehicles by having the speedometer reading projected on to the windscreen.

Technical innovations of this kind are part of a relatively new branch of ergonomics called anthropotechnology. It is the science of developing functional systems for Man and machine.

The Oscillation Research Institute of the Fraunhofer Society in Karlsruhe has been working in this field of late and at a ceremony to mark the opening of new facilities Herr G. Geiser gave a comprehensive survey of outstanding problems.

The argument that automation makes Man superfluous and will sooner or later put him out of a job ought long ago to have been consigned to oblivion but for reasons that are hard to make out it still plays a part in public discussion.

The more inconvenient truth is that in the technology of automation the human element is increasingly gaining in importance. More, too, is demanded of it if it is to do this importance justice.

As long as automatic machinery works away quietly, carrying out orders, it may look as though the human element no longer plays a major role, but as soon as a fault, a technical hitch, occurs all the more depends on a prompt and correct decision on the part of the man at the controls.

One of the peculiarities of automated processes is that they tend to be closely linked, with the result that a fault can quickly affect an entire plant or system with possibly expensive, maybe dangerous consequences.

At the expense of more and more technology a remedy can, of course, always be found but there will always be an economic limit and one of the economic considerations is bound to be that in many cases Man remains the most economic safety precaution. This function must naturally be made as easy as possible for him and this is where anthropotechnology comes in.

Antropotechnology sets out to make the job easier by resorting to a variety of areas of science, physiology, psychology and technology playing major roles. The main field in which efforts are made to adapt instruments to suit the requiremtns of the human was originally that of aerospace technology.

Two sectors on which is particularly concentrated at present are functional, clearly arranged and absolutely safe design of control panels in industry and cabs of fast-moving vehicles.

Anyone who has seen with his own eyes the enormous control panels of power stations, oil refineries, sugar factories, nuclear reactors and so on will have no doubt as to the need for simplification. An engine-driver speeding along the track at 125 miles an hour also needs such powers of concentration and reaction that it is clear he would be overtaxed without considerable technical assistance.

He is, when all is said and done, a human being whose capabilities, attitude towards work and liability to environmental influence must be taken into account if everything is to function as intended.

Integrated instrumentation such as the pilot can call on is accordingly to be developed wherever possible for industrial equipment and fast modes of transport. Quick scan devices are already proving a great help. They combine the readings of entire groups of instruments in a single line. As soon as any deviation from the norm is registered it is thus immediately visible.

Attempts are also being made from another angle to neutralise to a certain extent the growing flow of information that has to be digested by the human operator and to improve the quality of instrument panels in respect of swift recognition and repair of faults.

The latest instrument dials, for instance, only show the section of the scale that is of interest. At the same time light signals can also be used to convey some idea of likely developments and prepare the operator for the further course of the process.

These are all ways and means by which the Man-machine system is to be optimised according to scientific principles and the empiricism of hoping for the best abandoned. But Man must join in this development and not merely regard himself as superfluous.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 1 July 1969)





LEISURE

Psychedelic pleasures on sale to the public in Düsseldorf

WELT am SONNTAG
AKTUELLE SONNTAGSZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

"Why be miserable. Reach for the electric light switch and banish misery right away." This is the advertising slogan of a young man from Düsseldorf who has set up his own organisation called "The Leisure Society". For the members of his society, 200 of them, they think that the leisure of the future is already here and they have paid something like 1,000 Marks to enjoy it.

"The future is not going to be some frightful era when we are dominated by robots and secret rays of light being beamed all over the place, as so many people these days seem to think. The future, as we see it, will be bright, like vanilla ice cream, sweet-smelling and appetising," said the head of the organisation, Gerd Hübinger, 25, a psychologist.

For eighteen months Hübinger has been working with Achim Becker, also 25, a technician. A week after they had developed their first psychologically refined "leisure machine" the orders began to roll in. A subsidiary was opened in Hamburg. Customers crowded in asking how much leisure in the future was going to cost.

It is only necessary to clap the hands and the light goes on. The impulse is conveyed to the machine over a microphone. "That is only a joke to demonstrate the endless possibilities of our design," Hübinger said. He put a record of a Viennese waltz on. The "light organ", a battery of lights that accompanies the music, began. Every tone of the music automatically composed a colour scheme. The colours change as the rhythm of the music changes.

For a long time it has been known to psychologists that sound creates certain sensations. If the aural stimulation is connected to an equivalent visual stimulation the sensations are very much increased, made more strong. Hübinger put a beat record on the player. The solemn harmonic colour play of the Viennese waltz was instantly dismissed for hectic, ever-changing colour patterns. A computer controls the operation sending impulses gathered from the sound to the lighting apparatus.

"We are achieving more and more leisure time. The charm of things must be continuously improved, heightened. Organised light is as much a part of our pleasure as anything else. Our light is like a drug. A person who has once experienced it would find ordinary light quite insipid. It is our intention, by means of our 'light organ' to intensify the sensations and pleasures of life."

The first contracts came from theatres. The hippie-musical. *Hair* wanted to be provided with psycho-light. In Wuppertal the decor of a production was arranged using these new light effects. In Düsseldorf a ballet was staged with this development. The discothèques and then finally advertising.

A large department store in Düsseldorf intends to be equipped with the new lighting equipment, replacing the more traditional decorations. There are also 50 people in this country who want to have this lighting equipment installed in their homes at a cost approximating 1,200 Marks.

The possibilities are endless. The door creaks – yellow! Steps are heard in the room – blue! A visitor says "Good day" – green! A pleasant conversation – dark red! A row between a married couple – harsh green-yellow light! There are 117 colours available.

Furniture and people are the most important elements of this modern version of laterna magica. When a person moves the light is divided to form shadows.

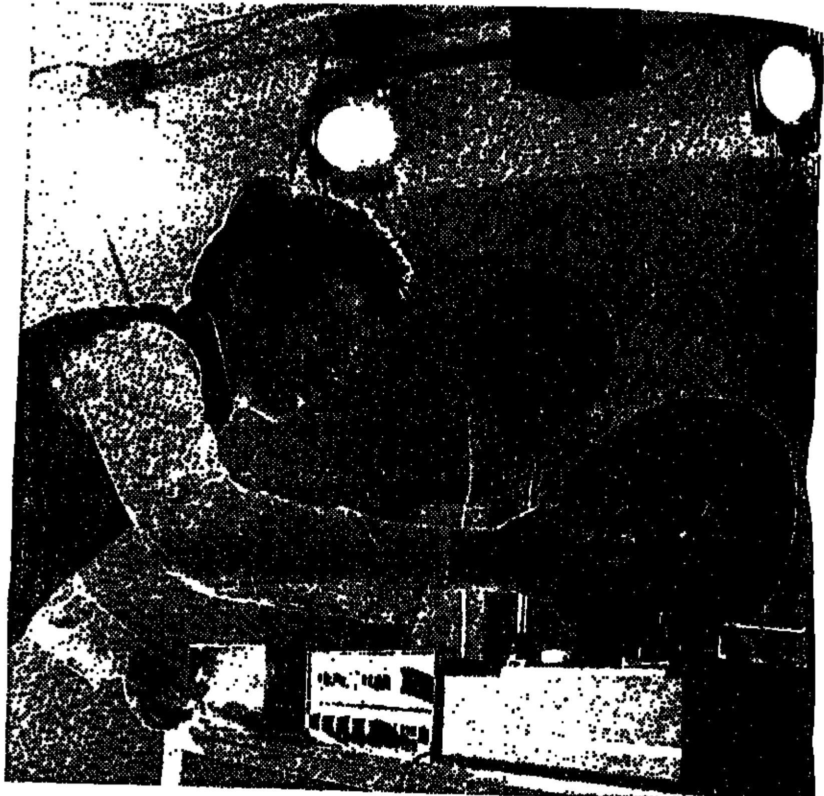
Gerd Hübinger said, "For many of our customers our apparatus is a plaything like a toy railway – but nevertheless a plaything. It provides a new diversion." Boredom is a word that is not a part of his vocabulary.

As well as the light organ there is a "stroboscope" which beams flashes in very rapid succession. The spectator sees the movement much clearer than in slow-motion film. The "hit" of the whole business is the "fourth channel" of the television set which Hübinger calls "psy-vision". The sounds in a room are produced in oscillating curves on a screen. On the screen there appears changing light forms.

In a special seat fatigue will be dispelled by colour and sound reproduction, including as well oxygen showers and sphere massages.

In a leisure bungalow made of plastic light and sound make life particularly easeful. Hübinger said, "We have other ideas in the drawer. More I don't want to comment upon at the moment. Competition is ever watchful, trying to keep up with us. Recently we had a Japanese on our staff who studied and photographed all that we have."

(WELT am SONNTAG, 29 June 1969)



Putting on a record for pleasure in colour! (Photo: [illegible])

Girls still favour white weddings

Just like their mothers and grandmothers before them most young girls nearing the marrying age dream of a white wedding. For them it is a "categorical imperative" to be wed in a full-length, white dress.

Statistics indicate that 80 per cent of all girls want to get married wearing white. There is no compromising about this. Dresses in pastel shades, which have become very modish in *America*, find no favour here. For the *girl who is going to* get married *it is a question* of dull silk, pique, delicate, lace and all as white as white can be.

Gertrud Horn of Frankfurt, who has advised approximately 1,000 girls about the difficulties of preparing for the marriage day, has made some very much to the point comments on marrying ideas that are common among young girls.

The time is now long past when the bridegroom was not allowed to see his bride in white before the wedding. Nowadays the groom is brought into discussions on the wedding dress and consulted about the cost.

Gertrud Horn has noticed also that the husband-to-be often gives advice as to how he would like see his bride on the wedding day and this is usually in conflict with the girl's ideas and so there is a weeping scene and trouble.

No matter how up to the minute a girl is wearing trousers and miniskirts, when it comes to the wedding dress she usually goes all romantic and wants to follow the more traditional paths. This is even true of girls who take part in extra-parliamentary opposition demonstrations.

White mini-wedding dresses with the hem a few inches above the knee do not attract many girls. If a girl does opt for this style of dress she can count on having to deal with a fair amount of opposition from her in-laws and from the groom himself.

The cowl over the wedding dress that has had a little vogue in Paris has met with no success in this country, but wedding ensembles that are made up of trouser styles do from time to time attract attention. This is when the girl wants to appear very "with it" at her wedding. (Hannoversche Presse, 1 July 1969)

Sex lessons for grandmothers and grandfathers

ELDERLY PEOPLE DISREGARD THE TIME-HONOURED TABOOS



Sex education for grandmothers and grandfathers is being provided by Oerlinghausen night school. The head of the school, Gunnar Liebing, 50, said, "It is never too late to provide a guide to sex. Nowadays many grandmothers and grandfathers must look after their young grandchildren because so many parents work. When the children ask their grandparents questions concerning sexual matters the old people are left with nothing to say."

Gunnar Liebing believes that sexual matters are no longer taboo to grandparents, and for this reason he has included this course in his school's programme.

When the elderly people of the town first heard of the planned sex lessons they declined to have any part of it. They were heard to say, "That is not for us. We are too old."

But now after the first semester the old people are demanding that the course be continued.

This semester it is proposed to show excerpts from the film "Helga", which was produced as a film for sex education under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. It is also proposed to include special lectures.

One 91-year-old man who has taken part in the course said: "This is an age of explanations. It is essential to move with the time. People who do not accept the conventions of modern life are hopelessly lost."

A 93-year-old woman added: "I am glad that I took part in the course. Now I know how to answer the questions that my grandchildren put to me. In my youth matters of this sort were quite taboo. That was not really very sensible. I welcome these courses of sexual education."

Since the foundation two years ago of the Association for Elderly Citizens in Oerlinghausen, which has a population of 10,000, the question of sex education for the elderly has been a matter of public consideration.

Oerlinghausen, a small town in the Teutoburg Forest was the first town in this country to initiate nightschool courses for elderly people. Old people are studying through this programme such subjects as politics, art, culture, technology, space research and archaelogy.

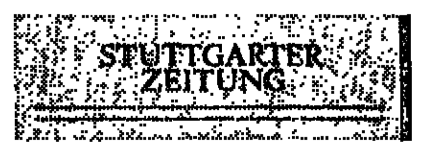
Gunnar Liebung said: "It is no longer possible to attract old people with invitations to coffee get-togethers or games of cards. They have got to be drawn by something better. Above all things they must be drawn to something that requires a fair degree of intensive application."

(Hannoversche Presse, 27 June 1969)



SPORT

Edith Neuer-Staiger – an ace pilot who outdoes the men!



No one would suspect on first meeting Edith Neuer-Staiger that she is one of the best racing pilots in the country but the first handshake conveys some idea of the energy of this charming woman with the mannequin's figure. Her husband confirms the impression. "My wife," he says, "seems fragile if anything but when the need arises she is as tough as a cat."

You need to be tough also to make a name for yourself as a representative of the weaker sex in a sport that in the eyes of many is strictly for men only. Frau Neuer-Staiger has done so. Her fellow-pilots have a high regard for her not only because of her undeniable good looks but also because she has proved in many races that she is every bit a match for the men in the air.

She has twice won the overall classification in the South-West German Tour, a race generally held to be the toughest in the country and a large number of other gold, silver and bronze medals, disrespectfully referred to by husband Walter Neuer as the tin collection pay eloquent tribute to the achievements of this remarkable Stuttgart woman.

It is really no wonder that Edith Neuer-Staiger loves speed. Her grandfather was a well-known racing cyclist before the turn of the century and won several Württemberg championships. He was his own best advertisement as he dealt in bicycles for a living.

His son went with the times and over to selling motor-cars, at the same time winning a fair number of car races, also providing for publicity for the family firm. Edith Neuer-Staiger is the latest star of this speed-conscious family, but she has neither tried her hand at nor has any intention of selling aircraft.

It all began so harmlessly. One day when Edith Neuer-Staiger was at Echterdingen airport with her husband, who, incidentally, was in the Luftwaffe during the war, she said by way of an aside how nice it would be to be able to fly. "I never gave it a second thought," she now says. "That's why I was so flabbergasted when my husband said I ought to learn."

Edith Neuer-Staiger thought it over carefully. Three months later she enrolled for instruction at Echterdingen flying school. "I can still well remember my first flight with Herr Lerschke, the instructor," she says. "He really put me through the hoop to see whether I had the guts. In those days, 1956, it was really something out of the ordinary for a woman to want to take her pilot's licence."

At no time during the training were concessions made to her. "There were times when I sat at the wheel of my car again after the lesson and wondered Edith, are you ever going to learn?" Edith Neuer-Staiger admits. "But now, on reflection, I am most grateful for the tough schooling I was given."

She spent exactly 32 hours and 16 minutes airborne before taking her test. In a two-seater Piper PA 18 she learnt how to take off and land and a good many more intricate manoeuvres. At the same time she studied meteorology, navigation and mechanics.

For Edith Neuer-Staiger these are now but fond memories. A mother of three daughters, the eldest of whom has just passed university entrance qualifications, she is an old hand. She has, when all is said and done, raced regularly since 1957.

This year's Deutschlandflug, which took competitors from Augsburg to Flensburg on a 1,000-mile course between 17 and 22 June, was particularly successful for Edith Neuer-Staiger and co-pilot Günther Nieschler, a 28-year-old professional pilot from Flensburg who has flown with her since 1962.

Apart from being the best-placed woman competitor, an honour she had won two years ago, Edith Neuer-Staiger in her Piper PA 28 Cherokee came second in Class 2 (planes with an accredited speed of between 103 and 110 miles an hour) and seventh overall out of 144 entrants.

Air racing is not all a bed of roses but it is not a playground for would-be suicides and kamikaze flyers either. "In this respect a great deal of nonsense was written in the papers about this year's Deutschlandflug," Edith Neuer-Staiger comments critically.

"We had a bit of hard luck with the weather, of course, but that is no reason whatsoever for writing in terms of catastrophic conditions and crews in mortal danger. Anyone who knows a thing or two about flying, anyone who remained disciplined and heeded the instructions of the organisers was bound to get through without difficulty.

"Flying is by no means as dangerous as some people would apparently like it to be in their minds' eye. For myself I can only say that I feel far safer in my Piper than I do on the roads."

That is hardly surprising when it is considered that Edith Neuer-Staiger has only once in her twelve-year career in the air had to make a forced landing in a field. She willingly admits that, apart from her family, flying is her only love.

Even when she missed the fifty-point sector in precision landing at Augsburg by a hair's breadth and had to make do with only ten points she did not lose her temper. Although, as it later turned out, this cost her second place in the overall ratings Edith Neuer-Staiger's only comment was "Why worry? There's no point in killing myself. I fly because it's fun."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 July 1969)



Edith Neuer-Staiger (Photo: Wolfgang Wagner)

Mildenberger retires from the ring

Karl Mildenberger, world-ranking ex-European heavyweight boxing champion, officially announced his retirement from the ring at a press conference in Kaiserslautern on 10 July.

The main reason for his decision has, in Mildenberger's words, been the opportunity of making a career as a representative of a large Kaiserslautern brewery.

Since 1 July Karl Mildenberger has been on the staff of Bayerische Brauerei of Kaiserslautern.

The announcement ends months of speculation as to the sporting future of the 31-year-old boxer, who last fought in September 1968, when he lost his European title to Henry Cooper in London after being disqualified.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 July 1969)

Mercedes-Benz races again

Sensational news from Stuttgart. Daimler-Benz, long sadly missed in racing, are making a comeback. At the Spa 24-hour race on 26/27 July, which qualifies for the European Cup of GT cars, two Mercedes 300 SEs with 6.3-litre engines are to be entered by the works.

The drivers are to be Jacky Ickx and Hans Herrmann, the men who monopolised Le Mans, Dieter Glemser and rally specialist Rauno Aaltonen of Finland.

This first official Mercedes entry for many years naturally gives rise to all manner of speculation as to other plans. The new three-disc Wankel sports model developing 260 series horse power could be made into a GT racer that would take some beating. There is also talk of a four-disc engine developing more than 400 horse power. Formula I will not then be far off!

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 June 1969)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville) F.C.F.A. 30.—		France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—.	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0 60			Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc 1.—	Congo (Kinshasa) Makuta 7.—		Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—			Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
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Austria	S 3.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Cyprus	11 d	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0 60	Tunisia	65 M
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils			Sweden	skr 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	New Zealand	9 c.	Switzerland	FS 0.50	UAR	PT 5.—
Burma	K 0.60	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ecuador	S 2 50	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0 20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Sierra Leone	Le 0 10	USA	$ 0.20
Cambodia	R 4 40	El Salvador	C 0 30	Honduras	L 0 25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Nigeria	11 d	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	USSR	Rbl 0.10
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0 30	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Norway	nkr 0.90	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Venezuela	B 0.60
Canada	Can. $ —.20	Fiji	11 d	Hungary	Ft. 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Korea	Won 35.—	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Ceylon	cR —.60	Finland	fmk 0.50	Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6	Panama	B. 0.15	S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—	Zambia	11 d
Chile	Esc. 0 60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		